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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,145—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	6th Nov.
B.I.EGYPT	8022	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	20th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5162	W. A. Wheler	27th "
CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	4th Dec.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	18th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7368	W.B. Andrews	25th "
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	7234	W. H. Moule	8th "
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th "
B.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th "
B.M.L.PENINSULAR	3287	W. A. Wheler	5th "
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M.L. ARABIA (1)	8000	A. W. Adamson	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd Mar.
B.M.L CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5227	J. R. Lendon	19th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, touching on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossovich	4,215	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 1st, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or About
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	12th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 140

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By the Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 650

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,378	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCK to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars. Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 2, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 4th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Basrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 6th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 8th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 12th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
SAGHALIEN	4,049	X	18th Nov., 1897.

(INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,
BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WEDDING PRESENTS
AN UNEQUALLED SELECTION
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
—ELECTRO-PLATED— GOODS.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS
ALBUMS
ART METAL WORK.
SILVER and GOLD
—JEWELLERY—
WELL SELECTED PARCELS
Sent on approval to Outstation Customers,

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA. MAHABLESHWAR.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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THACKER'S "EXCELSIOR." rounded corners, index pips. Plaid backs of assorted colors.
Per pack As. 8; Per dozen packs Rs. 4-8.

THACKER'S "UNION," plain edges, rounded corners, index pips, ivory finish, perfect slip backs of new and original designs, in assorted colors.
Per pack Re. 1; and Per dozen packs Rs. 10-8.

THACKER'S "IMMENSE," as above, but with gold edges.
Per pack Re. 1-12; Per dozen packs Rs. 20-0.

THACKER'S "HIGHEST GRADE," illuminated fancy backs in gold and colors, high aluminium water-proof surface, rounded corners, index pips and gold edges.
Per pack Rs. 2-4; Per dozen packs Rs. 24-0.

THACKER'S—"GILT-EDGE" SQUEEZERS—PLAYING CARDS.

Plain edges, round corners, index pips, etc., Re. 1-12 per pack; Rs. 10-8 per dozen.
Gilt edges, round corners, index pips, etc., Rs. 3-4 per pack: Rs. 36-0 per dozen.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."
Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
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CYCLES! CYCLES! CYCLES!

WE have imported a large stock of high class BICYCLES manufactured by THE PALMER SHIPBUILDING AND IRON CO., LD., Jarrow on Tyne and THE ARAB CYCLE CO., of Birmingham.

The Palmer Cycles are of the highest class manufactured, capable of carrying heavy weight riders, and are fitted with Westwood Rims, Dunlop Welch Tropical Tyres, and Brook's Saddles, also latest impaored Dustproof Pedals.—The Arab Cycles are good serviceable Machines at a cheaper rate, and are also fitted with Dunlop Tropical Tyres.

Nett cash prices as under:—

PALMER'S GENTS Roadsters or Racers	Rs. 340
" LADIES' with Gearcase	" 380
ARAB GENT'S Roadster or Racer	" 300
" LADIES' with Gearcase	" 320

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON,
W. CROWDER & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

RETAIL SUB AGENTS:
THE PALMER AND ARAB CYCLE AGENCY,
6, CHURCH GATE STREET,
AND
ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO.. LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.. are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Spirits, Beers, English and French Oilmen's Stores, Plush and Leather Fancy Goods, Out-door and Parlour Games, Cricketing Kit, Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Stationery, Toys, Electro-plated Ware, Household and Travellers' Requisites, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites, Cutlery, Chinaware, Glassware, Lamps, and
PURVEYORS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

STRAW HATS
FOR GENTLEMEN.

OUR POPULAR MAKE.
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NEW DELIVERY.

HEAVY CHIP DOUBLE BRIM
BLACK OR NAVY
BANDS
RS. 4
CASH.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
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Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

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One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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CONTAINING INDIAN SECURITIES Act No. XIII. of 1885, with Latest Rules, &c., on Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed Government Loans and Loan Receipts, and other important Rules and Regulations in force at present at the PRESIDENCY BANKS and MOFUSSIL GOVERNMENT TREASURIES in India compiled from the Latest Government of India Publications with explanatory Notes under 22 different Heads. Advantages of having Stock Certificates over Government Promissory Notes explained, with Latest Rules and Notifications, Government instructions to Claimants of value on lost, wholly destroyed, half or mutilated, mis-matched Currency Notes, &c.

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PRICE, 12 Annas; Postage Extra.

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of the Government Notification No. 7001, dated 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the whole length of the COVERED IN PORTION of the BALLARD PIER will be RESERVED for the Police Authorities to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the embarking and disembarking of passengers by outgoing and incoming English Mails.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 2nd November, 1897.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, KASAULI, PUNJAB.

PRINCIPAL:

MR. H. J. FRASER-HARRIS, *late* Royal Artillery,

Some time Lecturer in Mathematics, French, Geography, Geometrical and Freehand Drawing, &c., at Messrs. WREN and GURNEY'S, London, W.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER, BLACKHEATH SCHOOL;

SENIOR MATHEMATICAL and SCIENCE MASTER, "ASHBURY," N. DEVON, and at ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, DARJEELING;

Assisted by—

Mr. A. CLIFTON CLAPIN, (B. A., Clare College, Cantab): Honours in Classical and Modern Languages Tripos; and

Mr. HAROLD J. SNAPE, (B. A., Christ's College, Cantab): Honours in Historical Tripos,

who will join him direct from England in February, 1898; and by a fuller staff of "Honours" Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge in the following year;

(MEDICAL OFFICER,—THE CIVIL SURGEON)

reads with pupils for all Public and Departmental Examinations, (*e.g.*, CIVIL SERVICES, Woolwich, Sandhurst, Forests, Cooper's Hill, the Police, &c.,) either at Home or in India, and for the Universities.

To boys not reading for any special examination, a *thorough* General Education is given, as in an ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOL at Home.

Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium, &c.

Forms of application for admission and all other information may be obtained from the Principal till December 15th, at "Erindale," Mussoorie, N.-W. P., and after that date at Kasauli, Punjab.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED, a GRADUATE, for Vazir's Office, with good hand and certificate of character. Salary Rs. one hundred, with free quarters. Apply to the Undersigned.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State, Sind.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. terms at 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. COCOANUT OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 24th November, for the supply of COCOANUT OIL required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1898, estimated at 450 tons.

Tenders must be made on the Company's printed form, to be obtained from the office of the undersigned, where also the sample may be seen.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security to accompany each tender.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 3,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1897, for the purpose of considering the following business, viz:—

1. To consider and adopt an agreement dated the 1st day of November 1897, made between the Company and the Sun Insurance Office, whereby subject to the approval of the Shareholders the Company has agreed to transfer its existing business and connections and good-will to the Sun Insurance Office on the terms set out in the said agreement (copy of which can be seen at the office of the Company during office hours).
2. To place the Company in Voluntary liquidation.
3. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.—Dated this 1st day of November, 1897.

By Order of the Board,
W. R. RAE,
General Manager.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

TENDERS INVITED FOR FREIGHT CONTRACT BY THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates per ton, including rebate allowance to the Association at which owners and Agents of the Steam-ship Companies are prepared to Contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods (amounting to nearly 1,50,000 packages) per year from Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Rates to be Tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay and (2) for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock.
2. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer.
3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 23rd November next.
4. No undertaking is given so that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

MOTILAL KANJI,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1897.

P. S.—Draft contract can be had on application at the office of the Association.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA. LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMISSIONERS of CALCUTTA are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 404 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, TO OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 20,00,000 (twenty-lakhs) on the Security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a Currency of twenty-one years from the 1st February, 1898, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st February and 1st August of each year.
3. The Form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.
4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for complete sums of Rs. 100.
5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 20,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p. m. of MONDAY, the 8th November, 1897.
6. Each Tender must be made out in the Form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and Superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1897-98."
7. Each Tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency Notes or Cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.
8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in Currency-Notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no Debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.
9. The deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.
10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified will be rejected as null and void.
11. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.
12. The balance of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-fourth	by the 22nd November, 1897.
Do.	by the 15th December, 1897.
Do.	by the 15th January, 1898.
Do.	by the 31st January, 1898.

Parties, whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st January, 1898.
14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a pro rata allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.
15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1897, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 22nd October, 1897.

FORM of APPLICATION for DEBENTURES.

I hereby Tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1897-98, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-Notes, or a Cheque for Rs.

Signed

Dated

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 220 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

GODESBERGER MINERAL WATER.

H. M. THE QUEEN'S TABLE WATER.

The *Lancet* writes of Godesberger:—"It is a Natural Sparkling Table Water, peculiarly Soft to the Palate. It is Free from Organic Matter. It is an excellent Drink with Milk. It mixes well with Spirits."

Has all the Advantages of Soda Water without any of its Drawbacks.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
16, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Fluffing, Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Cording, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY. "AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 36·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100°c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
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"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
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"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL under the NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

If the POLICY be effected now it will participate in the PROFITS for the past 3 years.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled during 5 years and now exceed

Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums, Immediate Settlement of Claims, Liberal Surrender Values and unquestionable Security being the principal Features of the Oriental

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO., Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 20th May, 1897.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOIHOW.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	HONGKONG.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	MANILA.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 37 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ln.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000

RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.	

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th July 1897.

NOW READY.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT OF THE PROSECUTION OF THE HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK At the Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANAND-RAO

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon. |	1,337½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,250 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	130
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartar Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	3
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	20\
Bhownuggur City Press & Mantg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	175xd
Colaba	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
Englsh Press and Mantg.	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,10
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
French	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,000
Harvey and Sahapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvd Rs10	355xd
Khanagum Mantg. Co.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	14½
Khatau Makunjee	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahnva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahim adpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	7½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs22	375
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	12	230
New Benr	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs45	525xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	145xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	175	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	230	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Talkat		600	10	dvd Rs65	1,130
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad sd v.	700	1,000	1,000	Half yearly Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	540
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	90	Nil	48
Arungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Ballelary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	775
Bombay Cotton Mantg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600
Bombay National Mantg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	74
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,635xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	12\
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	58\
Gocrla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	540
Gurmbhoy Mill and Press	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	995
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	515
Jhulia Ginning and Pressing					
DCo., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	575
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	655
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	605
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.71	230
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Mantg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	755xd
Leopold	3,500	162	103	dvd Rs.10	250xd
Lord Reay Mg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,101
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,181
Massoon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	122½
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,190
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	340
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs8	815
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,215
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	950
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2,050
Soondercla	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	200
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvc Rs.15	660
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	550
United Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishanker Lakhmi shanker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	760
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	270
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	225
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	90
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	114
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,800	1,500	300	5,700
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,685
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	55
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	52
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,330
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	14
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	400	300	37	181
Maroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	168
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	130	dvd Rs 6	80
Port Canning Co.	25,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs2	437½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	...	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,01
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	158
Teleph ne Co...	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28 xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-10
China Leaf	"	24-9 Nom.
Pakin, bar Gold, old	"	24-8
Do. do. new	"	24-6
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-9
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-7
Sovereigns	"	15-7
Do. Dragoons	"	15-6
Bar silver 17	"	73
Do. 11's	"	73-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 7-40m., 8-38s. Low water, 1-9m., 2-10s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Arrival of Transport Dilwara.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka entered the dock on Tuesday, and the Portuguese man-of-war Liberal left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Medusa left the dock on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatao, St. Marie, and Diego Suarez, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Sunday next.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mr. Roopchund Ballaram, residing at Sleater Road, has reported to police that his servant, Motee, absconded on Tuesday last, taking with him forty-five pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 101-8-0. The servant is being sought for by the police.

A LECTURE.—Upadhyaya Brahmabandhao will deliver a lecture on "Hinduism, Theosophy, and Christianity," at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening next. The Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade will preside on the occasion. The public are cordially invited to attend.

END OF THE MILL-HAND STRIKE.—The two hundred female operatives of the China Mill, who had struck work owing to the agents refusing to make any increase in their wages, eventually accepted the agents' decision, and resumed their work on Tuesday morning on their original wages.

BOY ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Krishnaji Harri, a Hindu, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police that his son, Yeshwant, aged eight years, was, on Tuesday afternoon, playing in front of his house, when he was enticed away to Byculla by someone, who stripped the boy of his ornaments, of the value of Rs. 58-8.

OBSTRUCTIVE TINDALS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Govind Harri and Makan Harri were charged at the instance of Constable Choake, of the Harbour Police, with anchoring their prows in the fairway, thereby obstructing the traffic. The P. and O. s. s. Mazagon was proceeding to her moorings and was obstructed by the prows. The accused pleaded that they were engaged in taking coal from a steamer, and there being a large number of prows and small boats the Mazagon could not be pilotted to the moorings. The magistrate found them guilty, and they were each fined Rs. 15.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of October last the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,607, among whom the number of new admissions was 479, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	31	6	15	52
Vanias	72	8	27	107
Brahmins	72	15	18	105
Lohanas	9	...	1	10
Other castes	147	19	39	205
Total	331	48	100	479

The average daily attendance was 86.

THE FORGERY AND CHEATING BY A MYSORE BRAHMIN.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, D. Krishnarao Hanmantrao, a Brahmin, resident of Mysore, was again brought up on remand and charged with forging Veterinary-Major Mills' signature and cheating, and attempting to cheat Mr. James Peace and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey. Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the Crown; and the accused was defended by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law. His Worship framed three charges against the accused, under sections 417, 420, and 471 of the Indian Penal Code, of cheating, attempting to cheat, and of using a forged document knowing the same to have been forged, and formally committed him on those charges to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. His Worship cancelled the order of bail, observing that if the accused desired to be released on bail he should make an application to the High Court.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Mr. W. A. Dubois will deliver ove charge of the office of the District Superintendent o Police, Thana, to his Assistant, Mr. D. G. Ommanney on the 5th instant, and will proceed to join his new appointment in the Khandesh District.—From Sunday last the booking of all the native passengers from Thana to Bombay has been stopped (except Government servants and pass-holders) by order of the General Traffic Manager, unless they produce a clear bill of health signed either by the District Magistrate or Dr. F. A. Moose, the plague authority at Thana. It has been decided to augment the staff on inspection duty at Kalyan station, and to again lay the matter before the Government for consideration before proceeding to the extreme measure of quarantine. The medical staff, it is now reported, will comprise four surgeons of the Indian Medical Service, three nurses, besides assistant surgeons, and hospital assistants.—Surgeon-General Bainbridge, accompanied by the Plague Committee, proceeded to Kalyan, to-day, to inspect the machinery for the arrest of plague cases which is in operation there.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Umedram Desai, L.R.C.P. M.D., who is a Fellow of the Victoria University delivered an excellent lecture on sanitary principles in the High School here, on Sunday last, before a large assembly. Pandit Gatoolalji endorsed his views in very lucid terms, which were highly applauded by all. The Diwan Saheb was in the chair.—Names of passengers who come from affected parts are taken down here by Dr. Perozshaw, L.M. & S., to inquire after a week if any of them develop symptoms of the plague.—The following change will occur in the timings of the trains running on the B. G. J. P. Railway from the 15th instant:—The mixed train leaving Porbander at 6-19 a.m., will leave at 5-15 a.m., while the mail train will leave Verawal at 6-15 a.m. instead of 6-45, as it does now. Besides, a mail-mixed train will run in connection with the down mail train, leaving Wadhwan at 2-15 p.m., and reach Junagadh at 11-41 p.m. Passengers bound for Chital, Lathi, Jetpur, Jetalsar, Dhoraji, and Junagadh will go through instead of staying one night at Dhola, as they do now.

THEFT BY A BROTHER.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gonsalo De Burgh charged Ballaram Vithoo, an old offender, with house-breaking and theft of gold ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 105, the property of his brother, Parashram Vithoo, a peon employed in the Bombay Port Trust, and residing at Mooghbhat. During the absence of the complainant from home on the 30th ultimo, the accused was alleged to have broken into the house by wrenching the lock off the door, and carried away the property from a box, which was also broken open by him. On his return home in the evening, the complainant was informed of the theft by his wife, and he made a report to the police. On inquiry it was ascertained that the complainant's brother had been seen knocking about the place during the absence of complainant and his wife from home. The police arrested the brother at a bagatelle table-room, on Falkland Road, on the following day, with the whole of the stolen property in his possession. The magistrate on the evidence altered the charge to that of theft in a building, to which accused pleaded guilty, and also admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,

Bombay, 3rd November 1897.

1. There will be drill daily for recruits at the Riding School, at 7 a.m. punctually.
2. There will be drill in the Riding School for all members, at 7 a.m.
Dress.—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

THE only instance I have ever heard of smuggling by any one on a big scale (says Sir Algernon West in his article on the Custom House in the "Nineteenth Century") was the case of a traveller who had brought from Cuba a large quantity of cigars for his own smoking. He was honest up to a certain point; for on being asked by the Customs officer if he had anything to declare he pointed to his portmanteau, saying "That is full of cigars." "Oh, I dare say," said the official, laughing, and, writing his cabalistic hieroglyphics in chalk, let him go free. I regret to say that the traveller's honesty was not proof against such a temptation to evade the proper duties.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S PEARLINE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world. a 3 nd1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Foreign Department will not close at Simla until the 29th instant. The camp office of Army Headquarters will probably not be opened in Calcutta until the middle of December, by which time the majority of troops now mobilised on the frontier should have returned to their stations.

THE Punjab Legislative Council opened at 11 o'clock, on Monday morning, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding. His Honour referred to Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's supposed aversion to the idea of a Legislative Council for the Punjab, and said he himself supported the Council because there was a general feeling among the educated classes in its favour, and because he thought freer discussion of Government affairs, particularly of financial matters, was desirable. Mr. Dane moved the Punjab General Clauses Bill, which was referred to a committee consisting of Sir William Rattigan and Mr. Madan Gopal. The Council adjourned *sine die*.

A NATIVE of Gya has been charged at Alipore with the murder of a relation, an up-country moneylender. This man possessed several thousands of rupees, and having become ill, sent for his relative from Gya to nurse him. The relative went, and stayed a month. Then, finding that his patient was recovering, he dug a hole inside the hut, buried the man alive, locked the door, and decamped with all his money. The relative's absence from the village excited the suspicion of the neighbours. They forced the door open, and found under the floor the body of the dead man.

A PLEASING incident in connection with the late famine is the spontaneous tender of thanks from the people of Hospet and Chittavodigy, in the Bellary District. If there is one thing more than another that compensates officials for their work in connection with famine relief it is the fact that their efforts are appreciated by those on whose behalf they are made. The Public Meeting held at Hospet reflects great credit on the promoters and those who attended it.

A Cochin correspondent writes:—"A rather daring theft was committed the other day at Ernaculum of which H. E. the Governor will be sorry to hear. A bottle containing some current gold and silver coins, with some newspapers, was placed under the foundation stone of the Diamond Jubilee Town Hall, recently laid by H. E. the Governor. This bottle has now been stolen, and the thief or thieves got at it by an underground passage which they made, as they could not lift the slab."

THE Quetta paper writes:—"We are sorry to hear that a recent wedding in this garrison has already turned out most unfortunately for the bride, for, only a few days after the marriage, it was discovered that the bridegroom had managed to defalcate a large sum of other peoples' monies, in his charge or entrusted to him as Color-Sergeant of his Company. The largeness of the amount is rather unaccountable."

AT Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council in Simla the Bill amending the Post Office Act will be introduced, and the Oudh Courts Act also will come up.

THE district estimates point to a slight all-round increase of about 2 per cent. in the acreage under til in the Central Provinces, the area under crops in the Nerbudda and Plateau districts being greater. It is, however, counterbal anced by a contraction in Damoh, Bilaspur, Raipur, and the Nagpur country. In the former districts and Chhattisgarh the crop is variously estimated at 14 to 18 annas, but in the Nagpur country, where it is usually sown early in September, the heavy rain accounts for a large shrinkage. But the outturn is expected to reach the full average.

THE grand total of the Indian Famine Relief Fund is now Rs. 1,65,26,184.

THE Military Department has asked for ten more officers of the Indian Medical Service for field duty.

THE Cyclists' Association is sending to every Cycling Club in India a copy of its rules and regulations. The Secretary adds:—"The Association is taking active measures to procure with the least possible delay a site suitable for laying permanent cycle and running tracks, also to improve the catering and conveniences for local cyclists at the various hotels within easy riding distance of Calcutta."

On the expiration of his leave this month, Captain H. B. O. Coddington, First Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Mooltan, takes up the Adjutancy of the Fifth Volunteer Battalion at Newport, Isle of Wight, vice Captain H. G. Westmoreland, vacated on expiration of tenure.

MR. JOHN ELIOT, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, goes to Vizagapatam this month in connection with the dispute over the Jaga Rao observatory.

DR. W. G. KING, of Calcutta, has requested certain officers in Vizagapatam, Bellary, and Saidapet to report upon the possibility of cultivating the "Soy bean," with a quantity of which he furnished them. The "Soy bean" is, he states, probably the most nutritious form of readily assimilable pulse at present known, and should it prove possible to introduce it widely in Madras, it would prove of great advantage in jail administration and also to the poorer classes generally.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the expenditure of one and a-quarter lakhs during the current year on earthquake repairs to buildings under the control of the Military Works Department.

AT the Government opium sale on Monday 3,150 chests of opium realised Rs. 32,08,000, or an average of Rs. 987-1-2 per chest. The highest price paid for the Behar drug was Rs. 999, and for Benares Rs. 995 per chest. The average is an extremely low one as compared with last year.

MAJOR E. O. F. HAMILTON, D.A.A.-G., Malakhand Field Force, has been ordered to Tirah to take command of the 2nd Queen's Regiment as Colonel Collins has been invalided.

THE Rev. Mr. Beatty, Senior Chaplain, died at Rawalpindi on Sunday of acute inflammation of the liver. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel North, 1st Madras Lancers, died the same day of cholera at Sanganakuli in the Madras Presidency.

ONE of the suggestions made by a conference held at Lahore three years ago on the field and working of schools of Art and Museums was for the establishment at local centres of show-rooms for collections of typical specimens of industries of an artistic character, primarily with the object of enabling artisans to see what are deemed the best examples of their work. The Committee of the Provincial Museum at Lucknow have accordingly recommended the opening of local depots at several centres in the N.-W. Provinces to be worked in the case of Lucknow, Fyzabad and Muttra by the Museum authorities there, and elsewhere by the respective Municipal Boards. They have further advised that the sale depot at Lucknow, which was closed in 1891, should be re-opened, and that the Committee should exercise a certain amount of censorship over the goods sold, and point out to the manufacturers artistic defects in the articles sent for sale. The Director of Land Records, however, while in favour of art show-rooms at important centres, is of opinion, with which we thoroughly agree, that if this proposed central sale depot is established at Lucknow the censorship on the articles displayed for purchase should be more than the general and perfunctory supervision suggested, and that specimens of false device and dishonest workmanship should be entirely refused. In the long run it would not be in the interests of the craftsmen themselves, and certainly not to the advantage of Indian art or to the credit of the Government, that depots should be formed under the ægis of the State in which wares of spurious design and scamped workmanship were palmed off on unwary customers who believed themselves protected against deception. Unless this condition is imposed the scheme ought not to be adopted.

A JOINT inquiry by the officers of the Bengal Central Railway and the Eastern Bengal State Railway into the collision at the Canal Junction on the 21st instant was held on Saturday at the District Traffic Superintendent's Office, E. B. S. Railway, Sealdah. The evidences of several passengers were recorded, but the Court came to no definite finding. The officials of the Eastern Bengal State Railway were unanimous in finding the native driver of the Bengal Central Railway passenger blameable for disregarding signals while the officials of the Bengal Central Railway have not stated their decision. They have promised to submit their finding in a few days.—The inquiry into the collision in the goods siding between the Dum-Dum Junction and Cantonment Stations will be held on Wednesday next.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Serampur were prosecuted under section 29 of the Municipal Act and under section 17 of the Factory Act, by Government, for neglecting to keep latrines within the Municipality in proper order. The Civil Medical Officer of Serampur recently condemned the state of the latrines of the Hastings Mills at Rishra, and the authorities attempted to prosecute the manager of the mills. But as the responsibility for cleansing the latrines devolved on the Municipality, the case fell through, and a case against the Municipal Commissioners came before Mr. Sammon, C.S., on the 27th of October, and was argued at great length. Judgment was delivered on 28th October, and the Municipal Commissioners of Serampur were fined Rs. 200. People are now asking who are to pay the fine—the Commissioners of Serampur or the rate-payers?

IT is stated that Professor Forbes has been for some time engaged in collecting data with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of utilising the cataracts of the Nile as a means of generating electricity for industrial purposes. The latest information is to the effect that the Fayum Agrarian Railway Company has brought before the Government a proposition by means of which, under certain conditions, it is hoped to secure electrical motive power to replace that at present employed on their lines. Besides this, the Company proposes to light the town of Fayum by electricity. Power to work the electric machinery is to be secured by joining the various canals which pass in the neighbourhood of Fayum and forming therefrom one waterway.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a contemporary:—"I have heard it stated on good authority that recently a squadron of British Cavalry went into action with blunt swords; and also that it is against professional etiquette, or unusual for some equally cogent reason for any officer or soldier to have his sword or bayonet sharpened unless he is actually on the war path. But besides this nearly every month one reads of attacks by *Ghazis*, dacoits and rioters, often with knives and swords; therefore while admitting that a loaded revolver is the best weapon of defence I should say a sharp sword at hand would be also very effective—and I think if your paper would take the matter up, it will be the means of putting an edge on every soldier's bayonet and sword, and possibly of saving many lives. It seems to me incredible that while there is an army order enforcing the exercise and use of a newly invented sword and bayonet, that blunt, tailor-made or parade swords should ever be allowed to be worn. Surely they should be allowed only in fencing schools, and all other exercises on foot or horse should be done with sharp ones. In England one can understand that the remote probability of suddenly wanting a weapon of defence would lead to soldiers keeping them blunt and polished but out here where at any chance moment a man may want a weapon handy doubtless polish is compatible with a keen edge I often hear officers decrying the sword and extolling the efficiency of a pig-spear or even a thick stick but I fancy a good deal of dislike is due first to their inability to use the sword, and secondly because the one they have is generaly blunt."

THE "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—With reference to the cause of the non-opening of the Southern Punjab Railway from Delhi to Samasata, we have ascertained the following particulars. The line was inspected by the Government Inspector Mr. Bickerton, between the 19th and 24th September. He found that the line was not up to the standard required by Government rules, and until all the deficiencies have been supplied he could not pass the line as fit for the carriage of passengers. He says in his report: "I am of opinion that when the words which are noted below have been completed the line may be opened for passenger traffic with certain speed restrictions (between 12 and 18 miles an hour)." When all these things are done, the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Lucknow, has recommended to the Government of India that the line be re-inspected before sanction is given to open it for the conveyance of passengers. The length of the line is 401¼ miles. There are no sharp curves nor steep gradients on the line the steepest gradients is 1 in 333. The longest bridge on the line, at mile 22½ is of 12 spans of 40 feet. The line is not fenced. There are 42 stations on the line of which two are engine changing stations, Rajhanwali and Jhiad. The railway traverses four Native States—Bahawalpore, Bikanir, Patiala and Jhind.

THE first meeting of the new session of this society will be held on Monday November 8, when Mr. F. J. Jackson will give an account of the Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition to Franz Josef Land, of which he was leader. At the second meeting Dr. Sven Hedin will describe the results of his four years' explorations in Central Asia. Lieutenant Peary has promised to come to England about the end of November, and it is hoped that he will appear before the Society early in December. Other papers which may be expected are by Sir W. Martin Conway on his recent expedition to Spitzbergen; by Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald on his explorations on and around Mount Aconcagua; Mr. Warington Smyth on the Eastern Malay Provinces of Siam; and Dr. John Murray, F. R. S., on his recent investigations in the Scottish lakes. There will be a special meeting early in 1898 in connection with the four-hundreth anniversary of the discovery of the Cape route to India by Vasco da Gama. Special afternoon meetings are being arranged for and Christmas lectures to young people. Under the auspices of the Society and the London University Extension a series of twenty-five educational lectures is being given in Gresham College by Mr. H. J. Mackinder, M.A., on the geography of Great Britain and the British seas. At the first meeting of the Society the President Sir Clements Markham, K. C. B., will give a short introductory address.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM OLDHAM, of Nottingham, has announced his intention of crossing the Atlantic alone in the tiniest craft in which the voyage has ever been undertaken. The little vessel, which has been built of steel under the directions of the adventurous mariner, is only eight feet three inches long, with a two feet two inch beam, and a depth of three feet six inches. She is to be propelled by a double-bladed screw, and for the driving of this an arrangement has been introduced similar to that used in working a bicycle. Should the weather become stormy and set up a rough sea the raft can be converted practically into a submarine boat, the captain being able to close himself in and render the small space which does duty as a cabin absolutely wind and water tight. When this step has to be resorted to there is an arrangement by which fresh air can be pumped into the cabin. The vessel has been provisioned for fifty days.

MR. FREDERICK BOGLE, in an article on "The Pathan Warrior" in the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells the following story:—I was riding with Colonel Macleod, R. A., Madras. The load of a camel had slipped off, and an English soldier, whose kit was there no doubt, was trying to refix it. The poor fellow did not show much skill at the work, and he was hot, tired, irritable. A tall Pathan of the baggage guard stood by, leaning on his rifle. The Englishman asked him to help, and presently in feverish vexation struck him. The Afridi remained quiet a moment, then knocked the soldier down flat. Macleod galloped up and stopped the row, though "only a passenger." He asked the Afridi why he had waited so long before striking back. "I was thinking, sahaeb," he said, "whether the soldier had a right to strike me."

THE CYCLONE AT CHITTAGONG.

SCENES OF DESOLATION.

IT is impossible to convey an idea of the force of the cyclone to those who have had no similar experience. The oldest residents here say that it was greater than the terrible storms of 1849 and 1876. Although warning was given by the Port authorities of the approach of a cyclonic disturbance, none suspected in the least the terrible nature of the coming storm. The whole of Sunday morning was wet with slight wind. By one o'clock in the afternoon the wind increased and by 3 p.m. it became decidedly cyclonic. It was blowing a very strong gale at 5 p.m., with heavy rain and pitch darkness. The full force of the cyclone was felt between eight and nine in the evening, when houses of the European residents began to be unroofed. This fury and the attending disasters continued till 10 p.m., when there was a slight lull, and by 2 a.m., Monday, the wind died away entirely. It was estimated at the Port Office here that the velocity of the wind was about ninety miles an hour. The direction of the wind was from the north-east veering to north-west. The whole town and the adjoining stations are destroyed.

The scene in the morning beggars description. It made one feel ruined and desolate. The natives have suffered most, and their condition is simply miserable; every hut is levelled with the ground, and they are all houseless. The roads were quite impassable, blocked with the fallen trees. These have been cleared by the authorities who are doing their best to alleviate distress as much as possible. All the European houses have been seriously damaged. At the house of Mr. Good, the Port Officer, the corrugated iron roof has been wrenched off and flung about a couple of hundred yards away. Mr. Percival, one of the oldest residents, has lost heavily. All his houses are destroyed as well as his personal effects. Among the public buildings damaged are the Normal School—a brick-walled building with a corrugated iron roof—now a total wreck, the Telegraph Office, the Customs buildings, the new hospital (the tiled verandah of which has been blown to pieces), the Roman Catholic Chapel (its corrugated iron roof being blown off bodily) and the office building of the Court of Wards. All the Railway Offices have been unroofed, and the range of salt golas have all been levelled with the ground.

It has been reported that Patya and Satkama have been razed to the ground, the very leaves of the small shrubs being torn to shreds. Cox's Bazar, Mahasikhali, and the Island of Kazubdea have had the worst of it. The two latter places are reported to have had a storm wave, and many hundred lives are reported to be lost. A meeting was held in the town, presided over by Mr. Phillimore, the officiating Magistrate, and Sub-divisional officers have been sent out to different stations to report and also to give immediate relief, where necessary, for which purpose ten thousand rupees have already been given. Forty thousand rupees more will be necessary for immediate relief work. Every tank is fouled by the fallen trees and rotting leaves, and fears are now entertained of cholera. The Municipality is taking every precaution by clearing all the tanks and wells, by removing the carcasses of animals buried under the fallen houses, by burning all possible rubbish on the roads, and by clearing the blocked up stagnant water nullahs.

Public business is suspended. All the offices and courts have been closed for a week. The town looks very desolate and ruined. It is a pity that there were no photographers here on Monday morning to record the scenes of desolation. No estimate of the damage, done can yet be made, but it must be very great, and it will be long before Chittagong recovers from the disaster.—*Englishman.*

THE W

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3.

An advance of 5-16ths per cent. took place in the rate for Consols in London yesterday, at 112 3-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was still unchanged, at 117. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1d. lower at 26½d. per oz.; but from New York we have no quotation this evening, that market having been closed yesterday. A further advance of 1-16th per cent. was attained by 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities in London at £63 5-16. Paris quotations again come unaltered.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,880,000 quarters or 80,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the close of the previous week.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 34½s. per 424 lbs., business done via the Canal, April-May shipment to Amsterdam, tone of the market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady; both spot and arrival prices being all unchanged. The day's Sales aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The Imports were 27,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

We have no further news through Reuter regarding Cotton in New York, that market having been closed yesterday.

Locally, Cotton has been dull, with the usual small busines transacted, and prices Rs. 2 per candy lower, all round, "Fully Good" Bengals, for January delivery having been quoted at Rs. 135; and "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 173. Shippers have purchased 500 bales of Old Bengal, at Rs. 135-40; and 100 Guaranteed "Fine," at Rs. 146; while the Mills have taken 200 Old Akola, at Rs. 148; and the same quantity of Damergaum—both at Rs. 148 per candy; they have also contracted for 200 New Julgaum, "Fully Good" for January delivery, at Rs. 151 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets remain very quiet, with little business reported for shippers' account and prices generally unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Monday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,942 bales.
Wheat	5,650 cwts.
Rapeseed	2,716 "
Gingellyseed	3,092 "
Poppyseed	991 "
Castorseed	2,197 "
Rice	7,029 "

FREIGHTS.—The market has been quiet in tone to-day; and holders of tonnage have quoted 15s. per ton for November shipment; 14s. 6d. for December-January; and 15s. for February to May loading.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady this morning at 1s. 3 11-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There has not been much doing either way to-day, Merchants' Bills continuing scarce, and the demand for Bank Paper being on a small scale. A few three months' sight Bills were reported to have been sold at 1s. 3 27-32d., and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 21-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 21-32d.	"
3 ms' sight	1s. 3 23-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Francs "	1·66½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market has remained firm in tone to-day; but no further advance has been established in rates for 3½ per Cents, at 97 7-16 for Money and 97 3-8 for Account, the other denomination being nominally ¼ per cent. lower, at 91¼.

SHARES continue a quiet market. China Mills are Rs. 5 higher, while, on the other hand, James Greaves are Rs. 5 lower, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 2½. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2½, to Rs. 1,337½ per share.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 23rd Oct 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	200	10	410
Or per mile of Railway	12	11	1	24
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	4,431	2,976	73	7,480
Total for 16 weeks	4,631	3,176	83	7,890
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	447	288	7	722
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	15	1	42
Total to corresponding date do.	6,039	2,578	55	8,692

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 312
Decrease to date ..... " 802

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore Achnera State Railways. Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd October 1897, on 1,673·43 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,34,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	132	2	200
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	17,80,101	28,09,889	91,742	46,84,735
Total for 16 weeks	18,90,101	30,29,889	93,742	50,18,736
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,438	2,52,671	3,022	3,73,131
Per mile of Ry. do.	70	151	2	223
Total to corresponding date do.	19,92,342	27,32,040	54,109	48,78,491

Decrease for the week..... 39,131
Increase to date..... 1,40,244

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd October, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	80,000	1,[illegible]60	4,[illegible]00	2,38,000
Or per mile of Railway	173	334	9	516
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	13,61,660	18,83,958	59,889	33,10,505
Total for 16 weeks	14,41,660	20,[illegible]7,958	63,889	35 48,505
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,05,231	1,54,683	1,985	2,61,904
Per mile of Ry do.	228	336	4	568
Total to corresponding date do.	14,91,277	19,93,079	57,485	35,41,841

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 23,911
Increase to date..... " 6,664

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd October 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	10,100	30	13,430
Or per mile of Railway	21	74	...	95
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	55,012	1,47,350	1,379	2,03,741
Total for 16 weeks	58,012	1,57,750	1,409	2,17,171
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,189	15,[illegible]91	53	19,533
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	179	...	139
Total to corresponding date do.	58,278	1,83,[illegible]75	2,825	2,44,978

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 6,103
Ditto to date..... " 27,807

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAWKS—October 30, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Captain G. W. S. Hawks, of a daughter.
SIMPSON—October 31, at Hall's Road, Egmore, the wife of C. S. Simpson, of a son.
SOMERVILLE—October 25, at "West Lynne," Kotagiri, the wife of H. E. Somerville, of Rocky Glen Estate, Nilgiris, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARNARD—MACKINNON—October 29, at Mainpuri, by the Rev. W. Macleod, Philip G. Barnard, second son of the Rev. Henry John Barnard, late Vicar of Zatton Somerset, to Bessie Helen Marr Mackinnon, second daughter of the late William Mackinnon, C. A., Glasgow.
LANGFORD—ANWYL—October 30, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. R. J. Langford, M. A., father of the bridegroom, George Frederick Langford, Barrister-at-Law, to Gertrude Eleanor, second daughter of the late Thomas Lloyd Anwyl, Esq., of Hengal Hall and Arran, Merionethshire.
PEIRCE—RUSSELL—October 27, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Cyril Price Arthur, third son of W. G. Peirce, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, to Emily Maud, only daughter of W. H. Russell, Esq., of Putney, Surrey.

DEATH.

FENNELL—October 28, at Mercara, the Rev. Alfred Fennell, B.A., Retired Chaplain, Madras Establishment, aged 57 years and 3 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1897.

IN "Rowji," a Tragedy of the Indian Famine, a small brochure published by T. Fisher Unwin, London, we have a story which has its interest, as it puts in rough-hewn shape the undoubted strength of the worship of the cultivator for the unoffending cow. The writer has a good command of English; his words are never misapplied. The story has certainly not been modelled on any Western exemplar. It is oriental in unconscious and luxuriant exaggeration. On horror's head horrors accumulate on every page, which can only be equalled in Western literature in the final scene of Hamlet, where dead bodies rain on the stage, and the curtain comes down leaving the rest to silence. The tragedy of the famine only closes when the last member of Rowji's family becomes the prey of a vulture. The plot and pathos of the tragedy do not turn on the harrowing circumstances attending the extinction of the cultivator and his family, but on the dread necessity of parting with four oxen to buy food for the subsistence of the starving wife and seven children. The wife passionatelty refuses to taste the food purchased with the blood-money for the beloved kine, which were themselves on the point of death from starvation. The story begins when the famine is at its height, when the household is reduced to the last meal. One cow is dead, and there is no food for the others. Rowji in a paroxysm of grief takes the four cattle left to the distant market, to sell them to some one who can feed them, and with the money procure subsistence for his starving wife and children. The oxen were worth thirty-five rupees apiece, and he hopes to get their full value. After a weary march he arrives at the market. To his dismay, there are five hundred other head of cattle waiting for purchasers who were not forthcoming. After waiting hours, when he despairs of any offers and does not know how he can take the cattle home again or find them food when he gets there, a man approaches him and offers to take them off his hands for four annas. The insulting offer aroused his indignation, which knew no bounds when he found that the would-be purchaser was a butcher. The latter laughed at his anger, and offered six annas, and eventually a rupee for four oxen. As he refused to sell, another man came forward, and, saying that he was not a butcher, offered a rupee and four annas, which, after much hesitation, was sadly accepted, for the family at home had nothing to eat. He buys four annas' worth of grain, and sets out on his way home. While resting on the road, he sees the butcher driving by a herd of cattle, and recognises his own amongst them. He comes to blows with the butcher, and in the scuffle, which followed, the three pounds of bajri in his bundle fell out, and was greedily consumed by the half-starved animals. . . . "What would his wife say when he told her that the butcher had after all got their cattle, that four annas, worth of bajri had been wasted, and that after selling the life and blood of the oxen he had brought home one paltry rupee. He wished he could have disposed of himself in the way he had done with the cattle. . . . . He felt like the wretch who takes the life of a fellow creature through love of gold, and then is seized with remorse. He had done wrong, he thought, in selling his cattle to the butcher, for no other reason than to fill the empty stomachs of his wife and children. Better would it have been had they tied their necks to those of their beloved animals and perished altogether."

The unfortunate Rowji is represented as much more concerned at the impending fate of the cattle than by that of his wife and children. When the wife, Jayabai, learns by her husband's silence that a butcher has got the oxen, "the knowledge seemed to stun her, she stood speechless for a moment, then fell down senseless." There were seven children, the eldest thirteen, the youngest a baby girl of eleven months old. Everything had been sold that could be sold; a miserable mattress, a couple of old blankets constituted all their wealth. They had been half-starved for several weeks. All that day Rowji had not tasted a morsel of food. His wife still lying unconscious, he thought he would light the lamp. He then remembered that there was neither oil nor match-box, and that the lamp had gone the way of all their other belongings. He would borrow a light from the neighbours. They had all left the village, and were hundreds of miles away. The Kulkarni, the patel, and the jaghirdar were still there. "Rowji knew them too well to expect any help from them—even the butchers were less pitiless, that had been his experience, and the experience of all his neighbours." When Jayabai, whom he thought dead, recovered consciousness, she overwhelmed him with reproaches, declaring that she would rather starve herself and the children than eat corn purchased with "that accursed money, the price of our own cattle!" She begged of him to throw away "the price of the darling oxen's blood. We will tie all our necks together and strangle ourselves and our children; but eat bread bought with that money—never! Fling away the wretched coin, we don't want it in the house!" The sleep of exhaustion brought rest and silence to Jayabai. Rowji spent the whole night going in and out of his hut; his eyes turning involuntarily to the empty stables. In the morning, Jayabai gave him no rest till he had thrown away the "accursed rupee" into a drain, and he went forth with the two elder sons in search of work while she, and the remaining children, stopped behind until he could bring them food. The author praises Jayabai for her wisdom and spirit in suggesting this course.

The nearest town where Rowji might find work was sixty miles distant; he could reach it by stages, stopping at villages. The elder boy begged a little grain on the way. Arrived at the town, a passer-by, taking pity on their wretched plight, gave Rowji two annas, with which he went to the market to buy food. Suddenly he heard a tumult, and had but just time to take his boys to the side of the road when hundreds of poor wretches, famishing like himself, rushed down the street, and began to loot the grain-shops. The corn was emptied out of the bags into the street, the rioters helping themselves to it and running away. Rowji missed the younger boy, and went to look for him. Being of good Mahratta family, he would not disgrace himself by looting corn. Nowhere was the boy to be found; he had been trampled to death in the wild rush. While unnerved by this terrible blow, Rowji heard a shout of "Sowars! Sowars!" and saw the looters flying in all directions. He ought to have followed their example, but he had no power to move, besides he had stolen none of the grain. The police came up and hustled him, one giving him a kick, another striking the boy. They arrested all upon whom they could lay hands, the weak and hungry. The real culprits, able-bodied budmashes, got off scot-free. Rowji and his son were taken with the rest to the lock-up. A man came in with the news that the other boy had been found trampled to death. Rowji cried out "He is my son, take me to him!" and was answered by a blow from the butt-end of the Havildar's gun which knocked him down. The police laughed at him, calling him the murderer of his own son. Rowji was tried before the Magistrate, with a batch of other prisoners, and sentenced to receive fifty stripes, and the boy, Keria, to receive ten stripes. The father, worn out, died in the hopital half-an-hour after the flogging, and Keria survived him just for an hour. Jayabai, in the meanwhile, seeing the five children left with her perishing with hunger, took the youngest in her arms and went to the Inamdar's house to ask for work or corn. She was told that she should put the child in the fire if she could not feed it. She was answered with similar brutality by the village money-lender, and the patel said he was sorry he could do nothing for her. Returning to her house, she found the eldest of the five children dying from snake-bite. The rest died, one by one, of lack of bread. The story closes with the starved group a prey to the vultures. "The third child, though not yet dead, was on the point of being killed by one of the vultures." In many respects, this is a powerful and a ghastly story of the Indian famine. Rowji must have been peculiarly unfortunate in not having even heard of the existence of the immense machinery set on foot, and maintained at enormous cost, by the State to prevent him and his family from perishing of hunger. The charity of India and England which supplied vast sums for the succour of families which did not come within the scope of the Government relief-works, appears never to have been heard of by the author of Rowji. It is impossible to believe that the Inamdar, who bids a mother burn her child if she cannot get food, is typical of the well-to-do native of India, seeing that so many of those Hindus who have been blessed with wealth have contributed to the relief of their less fortunate countrymen with a princely generosity. This story of the Indian Famine has been published in London, and will, no doubt, find many English readers. It is to be regretted that the writer, who is, we are informed, a well-known Native gentleman of Poona City, did not extend the scope, and add to the value of his essay in realistic writing, by enlarging his canvas, and giving a more complete presentment of famine in India, which, if it be fruitful of great suffering, and of much that is tragic, brings into play some of the highest attributes of humanity.

THE efforts made in India to introduce the cultivation of Egyptian cotton are to be supplemented in the course of a few months by endeavours to grow another kind of African cotton, which, while far less dependent upon favourable seasons and careful cultivation, is much more prolific. The variety of cotton in question has only been known to civilization for a couple of years. It was first discovered in the region of the Congo by an explorer, named Adolph Kyle, an English Jew, who with a few other young men started on a prospecting tour in Central Africa in December 1892. One day, towards the end of the following year, they pitched their camp on the outskirts of a village, twenty miles south of the equator and about a thousand miles from the coast. He observed growing near the camp a thicket of mamouth cotton plants, twenty feet and over in height and covered with bolls. The plant was limbless, and bore its seed pods at the base of its broad figlike leaves and only a few inches from the stem. The native villagers were utterly ignorant of the utility of the product of the shrubs. The thought struck the explorer that it might be possible to introduce this most luxuriant specimen of the cotton plant into civilized countries in tropical or sub-tropical latitudes. He cut off from one of the plants a section about eighteen inches in length having sixty-five pods upon it, and the explorers went on their way. On one occasion all their belongings were saturated with water by the overturning of their raft, and in drying the cotton stalk Kyle had to smoke it slightly. On arrival at the coast he wrapped it in a piece of dressed antelope skin. It was there preserved until in the course of his wanderings Kyle in 1894 passed through the Southern States of America on his way to visit a relative at Baffins Bay. In the town of Atlanta, Georgia, he made known to a company of chance acquaintances, at the hotel where he stayed, the discovery of the previous year. A farmer, named Jackson, well known locally for his experiments in cotton cultivation, was communicated with, and Kyle gave him the dilapidated specimen of the African cotton plant. In the spring of 1895 farmer Jackson planted in his garden the 265 seeds obtained from the section handed him by Kyle. Only 37 of them germinated, but they grew rapidly to a height of from twelve to fourteen feet, putting forth alternately a general leaf and a fruit-bearing leaf, and the plants continued in full foliage until the frost came, by which time the cotton was full matured.

With the seed obtained half-an-acre was planted last year; from it no less than 2,000 pounds of seed cotton was produced, this although the ground sown was not regarded as specially suitable for cotton. The lint obtained was 40 per cent., as compared with 33 and one-third per cent., which is the average in Georgia. The astute farmer sold a great deal of the seed at the enormous price of five cents apiece in packages of 100 seeds, and the lint for fifteen cents per pound—about three times as much as the ordinary price. This year he has planted six acres, and it is said that he has "the most magnificent field of cotton ever seen in Georgia." Although the season has been unfavourable owing to a prolonged drought, the yield of this crop is estimated at four and a-half American bales (containing 600lbs. each) per acre. Experts who have seen the crop are of opinion that the cotton is superior even to the far-famed Sea Island product. The plant is quite different from that of any other variety of cotton grown in America. The stalk is stout and straight and supported by a rough fibrous bark. The blooms open at night and are cylindrical instead of flaring, so that they do not admit the rain, which causes the dropping of the fruitage in wet seasons; the leaves drop out of the way as the boll ripens, and the locks hang loosely in the wide open bolls so that the crop is easily harvested. The new cotton has attracted a great deal of attention in the United States, and farmer Jackson has a rush of cotton-growers and buyers, and mill agents from all over the country to see his wonderful crops, the produce of which has been purchased by one of the largest Southern mills. It is estimated that the general use of this cotton in the Southern States will reduce the area necessary to be sown for the present average yield by fully 60 per cent. There may, of course, be some amount of Yankee exaggeration in all this, but it is firmly believed by many who have studied the question that the discovery made in tropical Africa, three years ago, will solve the problem in America of profitable production, which has so long puzzled the political economists and the farmers in the Southern States. Particulars of the discovery have been sent to Mr. Tata, of Bombay, by his Savana agent, who has been commissioned to purchase seed for the purpose of experiment in India. *Prima facie* the climate here is more suitable for the introduction of products from tropical Africa than that of the Southern States. Of course it would be unwise to build too great hopes upon the experiment that is to be made, especially as Mr. Mollison's belief, that "it has been absolutely proved years ago that exotic varieties of cotton are unsuited to the conditions of Indian agriculture," is held by several other official authorities, who have given attention to the subject. It remains to be seen whether the cotton of tropical Africa will share the fate of other varieties of foreign cotton that have been introduced, and after two or three years' trial will degenerate into short stapled products exactly corresponding to those now grown in India. The experiment Mr. Tata is about to initiate will be watched with great interest, and if it succeeds here, as it seems to be succeeding in America, it will simply revolutionise the cotton industry.

THE death of Colonel John Rouse Merriott Chard, V. C., will be universally regretted throughout the British Empire, for no name was held in wider respect than that of the surviving hero of Rorke's Drift. It is almost ancient history now. But no two men ever more richly deserved the coveted bronze decoration than Chard and Bromhead, in January 1879. Their heroism is familiar to every schoolboy. Their names were household words. But Bromhead died five years ago in this country, and Chard has died at home, whither he returned last year after serving at Singapore as Commanding the Royal Engineers. Chard, in 1879, then a Lieutenant of ten years' standing, was in command at Rorke's Drift in Zululand, during the gallant and successful defence. Gonville Bromhead, a Lieutenant in the South Wales Borderers, then known as the 24th Regiment, was Second-in-command. Their record of services used to be read word for word in the Army List, it being recorded that they were awarded the V. C. for their gallant conduct at the defence of Rorke's Drift on the occasion of the attack by the Zulus on the 22nd and 23rd January 1879. The Lieutenant-General commanding the troops reported that had it "not been for the fine example and excellent behaviour of these two officers under the most trying circumstances, the defence of Rorke's Drift Post would not have been conducted with that intelligence and tenacity which so essentially characterised it." The Lieutenant-General added, that its success must, in a great degree, be attributable to the two young officers who exercised the chief command on the occasion in question, and no doubt it was. The pity is that, though the two lived sufficiently long to become lieutenant-colonels, they were not spared to become general officers among whose ranks there is room for men of their stamp.—Sir Rutherford Alcock, whose name also appears in to-day's obituary, was not so well-known in this country as in China and Japan, where he was at different periods employed in the Consular Service.

A GUARD-OF-HONOUR of 100 rank-and-file, with Band and regimental colour, of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment, under the command of a Captain, will proceed to Rajkote on or about the 20th November, 1897, to be present on the occasion of the Durbar to be held there about the 25th November, 1897, returning to Bombay at the end of the month.

No longer, like one man, the Army throbs
With insult, generalled by such mites as "Bobs,"
No long

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ELECTION OF MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The greatest interest is being taken in the election of the Mayor of New York, which takes place to-day.

The candidates are Mr. Low, who represents "Honest Citizens and Independent Politics," Judge Van Wyck, the Tammany candidate, Mr. Tracy, the Republican, and Mr. George, a son of the deceased Henry George, who represents the Socialists.

Nov. 3.

Judge Van Wyck has been elected Mayor of New York by a large majority.

THE OCCUPATION OF KASSALA.

The "Times" correspondent at Cairo states that General Kitchener, in command of a force of 2,000 men, with a battery of Artillery, will occupy Kassala and proceed there via Massowah.

THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

In a letter to the "Times," Sir Robert Low observes that the road between the military posts of Chakdara and Kaladrosh runs through the territory of the powerful clans of Powindah and Sultan Khels, who guard the road. Their loyalty and quiescence during the Afridi outbreak, Sir Robert says, should give a direct denial to those seeking to make the public believe that the tribes think Government committed a breach of faith in making the Chitral Road.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The death is announced of Colonel Chard, V. C., the hero of Rorke's Drift, and of Sir Rutherford Alcock.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

In addition to the business already announced for Friday's Council, a Bill for the regulation of Lepers will be referred to a Select Committee, comprising the Hon'ble Messrs. Chalmers, Nicholson, Rivaz, Sayani, and Pandit Suraj Kaul.

THE BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

RANGOON, Nov. 2.

It has now been decided that the Anglo-Chinese Frontier Commission shall commence its labours during the present open season. Dr. Thirkell White, C. I. E., Commissioner of Mandalay Division, has been appointed British Commissioner, with whom will probably be associated Mr. Warry, Adviser on Chinese Affairs, and Mr. George, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner of Myitkyina. The Chinese Commissioner is Brigadier Lin, now at Momein.

THE PLAGUE AT JULLUNDER.

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

The prompt medical and sanitary steps taken seem to have successfully dealt with the plague outbreak in Jullunder district, and little fears are now entertained of the epidemic spreading further in the Punjab.

Up to date out of the 75 cases there have been 69 deaths; but happily fresh cases are not frequent now.

All the villages in the neighbourhood of Khatgar Kalan are being rigorously inspected.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT LAHORE.

Lahore had an earthquake shock on Monday, at noon, lasting seven or eight seconds; which was also experienced at Ferozepur at the same time, lasting fifteen minutes.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

STRAY SHOT INTO THE CAMP.

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

Both the telegraph wires in the Tochi Valley were cut, yesterday, between Datta Khel and Boya, and a shot was fired into Sheranni Camp on Monday night; but everything continues otherwise quiet in the Valley.

Six small Columns went out from Sheranni yesterday to surround and search the villages and hills near by, but found the whole district deserted.

Heliographic communication is working between the Spinwam Survey Column and Thall.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

THE TRIBESMEN AT PEACE.

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

The Malakhand force reports all quiet at Jalalia, to-day.

A reconnaissance was made yesterday from Sadda, in Upper Kurram, to near Muzgan, which was found to be about the largest and most important village in Alisherzai territory. The Alisherzai villages were all friendly and hospitably disposed.

The Haji-khel Chamkannis are also negotiating to come in, and even the Turi Maliks have refused overtures made to them by the Mamuzais; so things generally in the Upper Kurram seem to be quieting down.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballarat arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Japan arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Hongkong, for Bombay, on 3rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownagar	2 30-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	26½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

NOVEMBER 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.

Cable Cayenne-Para interrupted.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Santander.

Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.

All Burma wires beyond Chittagong interrupted. Assam route to Burma right. Public are warned that owing to cyclone messages to and from Burma are subject to delay, and can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe interrupted.

During interruption Cadiz-Teneriffe cable telegrams for Canary Isles and Senegal are to be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent Bathurst.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

DAMODHER BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 3.

Damodher Hari Chapekar, charged with committing the crime of the night of the 21st and 22nd June last, when Lieut enant Ayerst and Mr. Rand were murdered, was brought, to-day, before Mr. Bonus, Acting District Magistrate.

Mr. Nicholson, Public P rosecuter, instructed by Mr. Venkatrao Ramchander, Government Pleader, prosecuted, the prisoner being undefended. The date of the inquiry being unknown to the public, only a few were present.

On a separate table a number of weapons were placed, including one revolver, two pistols, six swords without scabbards, two gilt swords with scabba rd and silver-g ilt handles, one hatchet, an old gun, two Martini-Henri rifles, a packet containing shot, a large stone, several sticks and iron rods, a pair of daggers, a sword, bay onet, and several arrows, a false beard, four slings, and a variety of other articles.

Mr. Ni cholson, in opening the case for the prosecution, referred in general to the circumstances le ading up to the case, and spoke of the murder of M r. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst on the Jubilee night. After a long inquiry he said the police arrested the accused before the Court who made certain statements to the police and afterwards repeated the same before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and which statement hes been corroborated in every particular. The accused had in his confession implicated his brother, but as the latter had not been caught yet, he (Mr. Nicholson) did not propose leading any evidence that concerned him.

Nurhar Narayen Natu, a Brahmin, was examined. He said: I am a Sub-Overseer in the Public Works Department. I got instructions from Rama Pandu to make certain plans of the country. The points marked red were put by me from the Chief Constable.

Accused, asked if he wished to ask witness anything, said "No."

Bhau Naika, coachman of Mr. Rand, said: I was employed by the deceased at Surat, and had served for him eleven months. I remember driving him to Government House on that night, and returned at twelve. After driving out, we came to Three Bungalows. I heard a report behind my carriage. The bungalows were on the left. My horse swerved to the right. The second report was soon heard; that was also behind me. I saw no one at the gate of Government House when leaving. I pulled up my ghari when stopped by the Saheb. He told me to drive to the hospital. When I pulled the ghari I saw Mr. Rand lying back. The night was dark. I saw accused a month or five weeks before the murder near the Municipal Office. He said he wanted to present a petition for employment. I said to him why are you asking me, I am a private servant, and told him Mr. Rand was living at the club. He repeated the questions several times.

Vitu Masku, barber, said: I remember the night of the illuminations. As it was raining I sat under a tree, about twenty-five paces from Government House gate, and saw accused before I saw him walking from Ganpati's temple to Gundh.

Vinayek Keshev Apte, examined, said: I know the accused. He left Poona on the 24th, saying he was going to Bombay.

Dhondu Narayen Ghore, a Brahmin clerk in the Konkan Revenue Survey, said: I know accused, his father, and two brothers. I saw accused and his brothers in Wada on that day.

Hari Ganu, a malli, being examined, said: I have a garden, and have license to keep a gun. I keep powder and shot in a flask. I had seen the accused before about nine months ago. He came with two others, and slept in my hut the whole night. The lighter shot I had was little smaller than gram.

Chappa Bhewa said: I am a servant of the former witness. I recognise accused as the man who had slept in the field.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel MacConaghy, Civil Surgeon, Poona, examined, said: Mr. Rand was admitted about 21-45. I saw him in the private ward, and never left it. He was unconscious, pulseless, and in a collapsed condition. The wound was a circular irregular angle, situated at the left shoulder blade. The wound was a gun or pistol shot, more probably the latter. Mr. Rand was slightly more collected on the 25th. On the 29th I found the bruise about the size of a four-anna piece. Pneumoniac symptoms supervened, and continued more or less till he died, and he was never in a condition to make a statement. (He then gave description of the wounds.) He said the wounds were more probably caused by a pistol. From the appearance of the wound it looked the shot must have been fired from very close quarters.

Accused, crosss-examined by the Doctor, said he can't say with what particular pistol the wound was caused, adding: As I am not a judge, I can only say it was a pistol wound.

Mr. Nicholson then referred to the confession of the accused made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate which had been made according to law, and afterwards read the confession which has already appeared in the papers.

Accused, asked to make a statement, said that all that he had said to Mr. Hamilton was true, and he did not want say anything more.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 3.

There were 65 fresh cases and 41 deaths, to-day, in the city; of which 16 cases and 4 deaths occurred in Sadashiv Peith; 8 cases and 5 deaths in Sukerwar Peith; 34 new cases and 20 deaths in the cantonment; and 18 cases and 18 deaths round about Poona district.

The total mortality from all causes in the city was 56.

In the General Plague Hospital 53 were admitted, 24 discharged cured, and 31 died, leaving 387 under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 16 were admitted, 7 discharged cured, and 10 died, leaving 31, and in the Hindu Hospital 11 were admitted, and 2 died, leaving 67 under treatment.

There was one case in the Segregation Camp.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN CASE.

Mr. Lewis, editor of the "Deccan Herald," is attacked with plague of a mild form.

It appears he unfortunately contracted the malady whilst visiting various places and plague hospitals with the Governor while on his last inspection visit at Poona. He was well till Sunday morning, but after returning from church complained of feeling unwell. No Symptoms were developed till Tuesday, when Drs. De Mello and Richardson advised him to go to the Sassoon Hospital for quick recovery.

PROPESSOR HAFFKINE'S ANTI-TOXIC SERUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter, signed "F.H," in your to-day's issue, I write to state that all my attempts in connection with the treatment of plague on the anti-toxic serum plan have given, up to now, an invariably negative result. On the contrary, there remains at present no possibility of doubt in the reality of protection afforded by inoculation of the plague prophylactic, and I am laying now before the Government the result of the observations collected in Bombay, Daman, Lanowli, and Kirkee, with the object of obtaining as wide an application of this method as there will appear in the public a readiness to voluntarily accept it.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 2. W. M. HAFFKINE.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE FORCE IN THE MASTURA VALLEY.

COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3.

An advance depot for supplies is being formed in Mastura Valley, to which the camel road is expected to be opened by Friday or Saturday next. Meanwhile, two days' supplies for the Army in the field are passing over the Sampagha daily. Three Companies of the 21st Madras Pioneers and No. 1 Company Sappers are now encamped at the foot of the Sampagha for road-making.

A few shots were fired into the Kai post on the road between Hangu and Shinawari, at 9 o'clock, on Monday night, wounding a sentry.

The Adamkhel Maliks have written, offering to send in fifty rifles looted from the Khyber, whenever ordered to do so.

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

NO FURTHER FIGHTING REPORTED.

LATER.

To-day's news from the Tirah Force does not report any further fighting.

General Lockhart is encamped in Kambar Khel country, close to the Baugh where the tribal meetings are usually held. The Maidan Valley is extensive, well cultivated, and thickly studded with villages, but hardly anyone is to be seen about the hills, the bulk of the inhabitants having fled with their families and cattle.

It seems the force which opposed General Lockhart on the Arhanga Pass was small, and composed of Zakka Kambar and Kaki-Khel Afridis with a few Malla-Khel Orakzais from the villages at the foot of the pass in the Mastura Valley.

In the Sampagha fight the Survey parties had one killed and seven wounded, and the Yorkshires four wounded.

THE RECONNAISSANCE TO THE BAUGH.

ATTACKS ON CONVOYS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Tirah Valley, 2nd November, states:—A reconnaissance was made to the Baugh, yesterday, by the K. O. S. B.'s, 1-3rd Gurkhas, and 4 guns of No. 8 Mountain Battery, R. A., Brigadier-General Nicholson accompanying the force. The Baugh, which consists of a small house, surrounded by some fine walnut trees, is at the junction of the Sher Darra and Shikhar Rivers. Little opposition was offered. One Gurkha was killed, and 3 wounded. The Baugh is a place where all principal Afridi Jirgahs are held. A good many towers in the vicinity of the camp were blown up yesterday. The enemy attacked a convoy in the dark, between here and the Arhanga Pass, both last night and the night before, while on the night of the 31st several Drabies killed some 60 mules, which were taken. About 200 kits of the 15th Sikhs are missing. The escort of the latter regiment reallied round the ammunition and mules, and despite the enemy's endeavours to seize the ammunition succeeded in bringing it all in intact. A convoy was attacked last night and some soldiers of West Surrey killed and wounded. The transport animals were captured by the enemy, who seized the village close to that part of the camp where the 36th Sikhs are, towards dusk, last night and two Companies were sent to dislodge them. One man of the 36th Sikhs was wounded. Lieutenant Caffin, of the Yorkshire Regiment, got wounded in the shoulder while out with his regiment foraging yesterday. Large numbers of the enemy were visible yesterday and this morning removing grain on animals over the pass north-east of the camp. A good many officers and men are suffering from dysentry. There was sharp frost last night. Mails are now running regularly.

THE LAST OF THE LANCERS TAKEN PRISONERS.

A telegram from Bara, dated 2nd November, says:—The last of the prisoners of the 9th Bengal Lancers, Lance-Duffadar Khawas Khan, came in Bara last night. He gives no information of any value as to the country he has been through or the people he has been among.

News of the taking of the Sampagha Pass was received in Cheena Bazar on the 31st ultimo, and the inhabitants at once set to work to remove their families over the Sisodi Pass into Ningrahar.

The Picquet which was rushed at Hari Singh, on the 26th ultimo, belonged to the 8th Bengal Infantry, not to the 37th Dogras, as previously stated.

WITH GENERAL LOCKHART.

TRACES OF MUCH BLOODSHED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP MAHOMED KHAN, Oct. 24.

My last letter was from Shinawari, after the big fight at Dargai Hill. Since then nearly the whole of the two Divisions have passed over the Chagru Kotal and are assembled at Karappa. There was heavy sniping into Karappa Camp last night, but we have not yet had any authenticated reports as to the damage done—but it is believed to be slight, if any. At present the two Divisions are waiting at Karappa, while the 3rd Co., Bombay Sappers and Miners, and the 28th Bombay Pioneers are making the road open for camels be tween Chagru Kotal and Karappa. The difficulties of the road have already delayed operations for three days. By the original programme the big fight which we expect to have at the Sampagha Pass ought now to have been fought, and our troops should be on the other side. But the immense difficulties of feeding two Divisions for several days by mule transport going along a single narrow road, which is often blocked for an hour at a time, has prevented the advance of Sir William Lockhart's little army. The road ought to be open to -morrow evening, thanks to the energy of the Bombay Sappers and the Bombay Pioneers, who spend the day on the hillside, cutting out zigzags, blasting rocks, etc. The position the enemy held at Dargai Hill was very strong, and to attack it our troops had to come under a

HEAVY FIRE AT VERY CLOSE RANGES

and then only were able to proceed at a very slow place along very rough steep tracks. For an open space of 120 yards nearly every stone is marked by the blood of our gallant soldiers, bits of coats, and garments of all kind, stained with blood, mark the road along which our advance was made. The enemy's position, too, shows signs of much bloodshed, and the stone wall which they built is one mass of bullet marks. The musketry fire on both sides seems to have been remarkably straight, though the enemy had all the advantage of position and target to aim at. Behind the sungars were found, many empty Martini-Henri ammunition boxes also many empty Lee-Metford cases, showing that they had several Lee-Metfords against us during that day. The majority of the wounds were from Martini-Henri bullets. The 2nd Gurkhas were the heaviest losers, and behaved very well. The Gordons were splendid, and their pipers one after another were shot down while sounding the charge. But so many gallant deeds were done during the fight that it is perhaps invidious to single out any special regiment or any special names. A good deal has been written lately about the British troops in India, with suggestions that they are not as good as they used to be. I wish the authors of these fabrications could have seen our three British regiments on that day—nothing could have been better than the spirit shown, sections charging on to the front over the dead bodies of their comrades under a perfect hail of bullets.

KARAPPA, Oct. 27.

Through the energy of the Bombay Pioneers, helped by half a Company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, the camel road from Chagru Kotal to the Camp was opened on the evening of the 25th, and yesterday a convoy of 2,000 camels, carrying provisions, arrived here safely, and to-day another long string of camels is on its way. This will now allow the Divisions to advance, as up to date the supply of food has been eaten up as soon as it arrives. There was

VERY HEAVY SNIPING

into Camp here, on the night of the 25th, some 40 casualties being returned in the morning. Captain Badcock was severely wounded, his arm being badly shattered, and was amputated yesterday morning. Yesterday, Major Hadow was wounded, being shot through the leg. The enemy fire from the hills around at long ranges in a desultory fashion during the day time, but do not do much damage.

Foraging parties proceed daily up the valley to bring back fodder for the transport arrivals, and the escorts to these parties are often sniped at. The night of the 26th there was more than the ordinary sniping, a regular fusilade being poured into the entrenched Camp, the enemy prowling about and imitating jackals' howls. A party of Gurkha scouts were sent out after these snipers, and a star shell showed up their position, but unfortunately also showed the enemy that the scouts were nearly on them. However, it had the desired effect—the snipers ceased their shooting. One Mountain Battery, the Devons, and Derbys were hotly engaged while escorting a large foraging party, and some severe fighting took place; our own casualties being about two men of the Derbys killed and 20 men of the two British regiments wounded. Yesterday large numbers of the enemy, displaying standards of different colours, were visible on the hills around.

OPPOSITION IS EXPECTED

on our way to Gundaki, and a very hard fight we expect to have to take the Sampagha Pass. The enemy's loss must have been heavy on the 20th, when the Dargai Hill was taken, as there was very little opposition met by the leading troops to their Camp.

A great number of the Native regiments and Batteries have put all their officers into puggaries, so that the difference between the officers and men will not be so marked. The little Gurkha wears his little forage cap, which unfortunately does not give sufficient protection from the sun for officers to wear, and on this account a Gurkha officer will always be a good mark for the enemy's marksmen.

There are about 20,000 men here now concentrated in one Camp. It is a long day's march wandering round, looking up acquaintances and friends, and a matter of considerable difficulty to find the various Brigades and departments. Last night was a very peaceful one, and every one in Camp was grateful for a night's rest. The enemy must have seen the strong night picquets establishing themselves in readiness to stop these snipers, or else, perhaps, the enemy have retired to supply themselves with more food and replenish their ammunition stores. It is rumoured that their supply of ammunition is very great, and that 80 per cent. of them are armed with rifles of precision.

The climate up here is splendid, beautifully cool mornings and evenings; and not very hot in the middle of the day. The scenery of the Chagru Valley is equal to anything that can be found anywhere. The Valley itself is most fertile, peach, pear, apple, pomegranate, and numerous other fruit trees are in abundance. The autumn tints on the foliage lend an additional picturesqueness to this scene of wild beauty, and fragrant shrubs make the air pleasant with their odour. In years to come, the Samana and Tirah may be pleasant Hill Stations for our troops, and a happy hunting ground for the keen shikari.

No news of further fighting has been received from Sir William Lockhart since his arrival in Maidan. General Hart's Brigade was left to guard the road over the Sampagha, so as to ensure the safety of baggage and supplies sent up for Karappa. The telegraph line has been extended into the Mastura Valley.

It is believed that a considerable number of Afrids, finding it impossible to oppose the advance of our troops into Tirah, have moved off into the Bara Valley. They apparently have lost heart, but they may still hold out at a distance from Sir William Lockhart's force, waiting his further movements. The announcement of the terms which the Government are prepared to grant may be expected at once, as the original proclamation notified that it would be made when Tirah had been occupied.

The news of the surrender of Sadda Khan with his brother and nine other maliks, which appeared in our second edition of yesterday, is most satisfactory, as it will make a settlement possible in the Tochi Valley. Seventeen headmen were wanted in all for the Maizar affair, and one of these was captured some time ago. Five, therefore, have not come in, but they will probably follow the example set by Sadda Khan. It is related that the women and children of the villages through which this malik passed besought him not to surrender, as his life would be forfeited. As a matter of fact the Government had made known that none of the Madda Khel who made submission would be hanged or transported.—*Pioneer.*

It is not to be supposed that the capture of the Arhunga Pass and the flight of the Mullah Said Akbar to Jellalabad necessarily mean an end to all further resistance on the part of the Afridis. So far, it must be remembered, the fighting has all been in the country of the Orakzais. It is true that the latter tribe were assisted by an Afridi lashkar, but the men were fighting away from their own homes. Now that the head of the avenging column has actually reached the outskirts of Maidan, the headquarters of the Afridis proper, it is possible that the Maliks will induce the tribesmen to make one desperate stand for freedom. It is difficult to estimate exactly in what light Said Akbar is regarded. It is known that he is a very feeble old man, and Pathans do not as a rule respect those whose natural force has abated, unless they are possessed of very exceptional mental qualities. His defection, therefore, may not have any appreciable effect on the attitude of the nation at large. There are no definite details as yet with regard to Sir William Lockhart's future intentions. He will, of course, push on, till Tirah has been traversed from end to end, but some decision must be quickly come to with regard to the safety of the lines of communication which will become more perilously long and attenuated the further he goes. Already he has been obliged to drop two regiments at Changru Kotal, two regiments and a battery at Karappa, and as strong a force on the Sampagha heights. The Arhunga Pass will doubtless absorb another battery and battalion. At this rate, if it is intended to march as far as Cheena in the Bazar Valley, Sir William will be left without any Divisional troops at all by the time he gets there. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the Afridis and Orakzais, if they intend to embark on a guerilla war, can make matters very unpleasant for the General. For one glance forward he will have to give three backwards.

Under these circumstances two courses remain open to Sir William Lockhart. He can boldly cut himself off from his base, forming his troops into a Flying Column, i. e., a column which as it moves carries with it its own food, and ammunition, and sick and wounded, and is self-supporting in every respect. Such a Column, when once it has penetrated into the enemy's country, is cut off from all communication with the outer world, and though the General Officer Commanding is freed from all anxiety with respect to his rear, he has other and more heavy responsibilities. He cannot summon reinforcements; each engagement he fights increases the number of wounded in his field hospitals, and his progress becomes more painful and impeded; if the country is barren and inhospitable he has a constant and ever pressing anxiety with regard to his food supply; and—greatest danger of all—a defeat does not merely mean a reverse, it means annihilation. It is, therefore, only under circumstances which leave no other course open that soldiers can be induced to launch a Flying Column into an enemy's country. Such a necessity arose in the last Afghan war, when Ayub Khan invested the English Army at Kandahar, and Lord Roberts was despatched from Kabul with a Flying Column to relieve the troops. The adventure proved most successful, but no one knew better than Lord Roberts how fraught with peril it was.—*Englishman.*

THE RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public had been wondering what reply the Government had to give to the inquiries made by the Corporation as to the details of the New Bombay scheme till their curiosity was set at rest by your leader of yesterday in which you say that the Government have sent full details to the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider and report on the Government scheme. The Government ought to have given to the public these details simultaneously with supplying them to the Committee to know what the criticism of the public is. I trust that either the Government or the Committee will communicate them to the public before the latter consider the details and make their report to the Corporation.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 2. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARD.	PLAGUE. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle & Lower Colaba	0	0	4
B Umarkhadi	1	0	15
C Khara Talao	1	0	12
D Khetwadi	0	0	10
E 1st Nagpada	1	0	31
F Parel	0	0	10
G Mahim	0	2	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	14
Total	3	3	99
Total to date	13,707	11,102	

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks	6
,, deaths	10

CHOLERA.

Attacks	5
Deaths	2

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,018, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,568, making a total of 5,586 persons. Departures by sea 921, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,548, making a total of 4,469 persons.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

On Tuesday last there were 910 persons remaining under observation in the Narelwady Camp, and 741 in the Wari Bunder Camp. There was no person in the Pilgrim Shed at Mallet Bunder.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The medical officer in charge of B Ward in his morning report to the Plague Committee, stated that four suffering cases of plague were discovered from houses in his district on the previous day. These cases were distributed as under: A plague case, Pitamber Karamsey, removed to Jain Hospital, from a house in Dongree Street; another case, found in a house at Nowroji Hill, removed to Grant Road Hospital; third case, that of a coolie, belonging to the disinfecting staff, removed from the disinfecting chowkey to the Grant Road Hospital; fourth case, discovered from a house at Nowroji Hill, 1st Road, removed to Grant Road Hospital.

NIRMAL FAIR PROHIBITED.

The annual fair at Nirmal, in the Bassein Taluka, which falls due on the 20th instant, has, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, N. D., been prohibited under No. 20 of the Plague rules, on account of the existence of plague in this and the surrounding districts.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Telegraphic advices received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, stated that there was only one fresh case in that State on the 2nd instant. The total mortality was three. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 33.

The plague at this place has almost died out, and only one or two cases occasionally occur. But it has, unfortunately, broken out in Mundra, a place about 15 miles from Bhuj, and in its surrounding villages. Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Bhujwalla, Private Secretary to his Highness the Rao of Cutch, who was acting as Plague Commissioner in Mandvie, and who had given entire satisfaction there, has again been appointed in Mundra, with full powers. At a time when plague was making great havoc in Mandvie and people were dying by hundreds, and when high officers of the State were afraid to leave Bhuj, Mr. Pestonjee stuck to his post, and materially assisted the plague officers from Bombay in eradicating the epidemic. The Political Agent, Major Hyde Cates, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, Surgeon-Captain Mason, and the whole population of Mandvie were very much pleased with his tact and judgment. It was mainly owing to his personal exertions and persuasion that segregation of the sick and the healthy was effected without any opposition from the people, and that course considerably helped to reduce the mortality in a short time. It must be very gratifying to the people of Mundra to know that his Highness has again appointed this same gentleman as a plague officer in their city.

THE PLAGUE AT KOTRI.

A case of suspected plague has occurred at Hyderabad (Sind).

A cordon has been formed round Kotri, and the authorities are using every means possible not only to stamp out, but to prevent the spread of the plague outbreak.

Mr. James's return to Sind is welcomed by all.

TUESDAY'S PROMENADE CONCERT.

MR. SEYMOUR DOVE is to be congratulated on the success which attended his promenade concert in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening. It was in aid of the General Expenses Fund of the Afghan Memorial Church, at Colaba. The fund must have benefited to a considerable extent, for the entertainment was successful from the financial as well as an artistic point of view. The programme was a happy combination of instrumental and vocal music, and each item of itself was meritorious. The result was as pleasing an entertainment as has been given in Bombay for some time past. The list of vocalists included Mrs. Longe, who was never heard to better advantage in her sweetly sung song, Miss Mayhew, who was in good voice, and Mr. McCausland, who was hardly at his best. They were ably seconded by the inimitable Mr. Defrece and Private Bade, the Middlesex comique, who both rendered amusing songs. Miss da Cunha gave an exquisitely-played pianoforte solo, Mr. Rhenius, the skilful cornet-player, contributed a solo. Mr. Mant brought such music out of the organ as is but rarely produced in Bombay. Mr. Dove's band played a sprightly march in excellent style, and last, but not least meritorious were the contributions of the Band of the Middlesex Regiment. The programme is appended:—

Organ Solo..... Soldiers' Chorus (Faust).Gounod.
Mr. F. Seymour Dove.
Ballad .....Good Bye .....P. Tosti.
Miss Mayhew.
Cornet Solo.....The Holy City (Organ acc.) S. Adams
Mr. A. Rhenius.
Song (Humorous).How they Apologise ...Defrece.
Mr. B. Defrece.
Piano Solo .....Valse Op. 42..... Chopin.
Miss Emmeline Da Cunha.
Song ....The Sailor's Grave.....Sullivan.
Mr. Ernest McCausland.
Instrumental ..."War March" (Athalie).Mendelssohn
Band of 2nd Middlesex Regiment combined with the Organ.

Part II.

Organ Solo.....Fantasia.....Inglis Bervon.
Mr. F. Seymour Dove.
Ballad...Whisper and I shall Hear (with Violin Obligato) .....Piccolomini.
Mrs. Longe.
March ....Drummers and Fifers...F. Behr.
Mr. Dove's Orchestra.
Song (Comic) The Special Scotchman...T. E. Dunville.
Pte. Bade, 2nd Middx. Regt.
Organ Solo .....Andante..... .....Guilmant.
Mr. R. N. Mant.
Song (Comic)...She never did the Same Thing Twice ... .I. Caryll.
Mr. B. Defrece.
Selection ....."The Geisha"..... ...Sidney Jones.
Band, 2nd Middlesex Regiment and Organ.
Conductor .....Mr. Geo. P. Robertson.
Organist.....Mr. Dove.

ONE of the most remarkable features of the present publishing season is the competition with respect to the Waverley Novels. No fewer than four new editions are at present upon the market, one being that of Messrs. Nimmo, which is a re-issue of their Border edition in much cheaper form. In the case of each novel the two volumes have been made one, and although the original plates have been used, and each volume contains upwards of 700 pages, the price is only 3s. 6d. Parallel with this is the issuing of Messrs. Black's Dryburgh edition at the same price, and the same firm have also revised their Centenary edition, named it the Victoria, and reduced the price from 2s. to 1s. 6d. Independently, no doubt, Messrs. Dent are including the Scott novels in their famous series of Temple Classics, two volumes to each novel. Nor is this all; for it is said that Messrs. Bradbury and Agnew contemplate a re-issue of their twenty-year old edition in twenty-five volumes, and there are rumours of at least one other firm's resolves in the matter.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

THERE was no lack of interest in the League games on Saturday. All the sixteen clubs were again engaged, and in three instances the contests were invested with usual importance from the fact that they were between local clubs. The match that was, perhaps, watched with the most curiosity was that between the two Nottingham clubs. Previous to Saturday neither of them had won a match. The Forest had drawn four and only lost one, but the County had had the misfortune to lose four. The principal satisfaction they had had was that in the first encounter with their old rivals they managed to make a draw of it. This was at least encouraging, and inspired hopes of avoiding the test matches. After their defeat on Saturday, however, it is hard to see now how this is going to be accomplished. They had the advantage of playing on their own ground, and yet were beaten by three goals to one.

A match that rarely fails to produce a close and exciting struggle is that between Aston Villa and West Bromwich Albion. As far as the general performances of the two clubs during the past few seasons are concerned there is no comparison. Aston Villa have been immeasurably superior. But the fact that one may be at the top of the table and the other at the bottom makes no difference when they come together. This season the Albion have done rather better than usual, and as the Villa have been performing rather indifferently there was hope at West Bromwich that the defeat by four goals to three sustained at Aston earlier in the season would be wiped out. The Albion failed to reverse the verdict, but were not altogether disappointed, as they managed to secure a point at the expense of their rivals.

Sheffield United, by virtue of their creditable victory over Bury at Gigg Lane, have now a clear lead over the Villa of two points on exactly the same number of games played. They also still claim the distinction of being the only unbeaten team in the division, and of possessing the best goal average. Saturday's performance was a falling off for Bury, who had shown sufficient form in recent matches to warrant the belief that, with the advantage of playing on their own ground, they would quite manage to hold their own, particularly as they played a drawn game earlier on at Bramall Lane. The United were superior at all points, however, and fully deserved their victory of five goals to two.

Saturday's Association Football matches left the positions in the League Championship Competition as follows:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Points.
Sheffield United	8	5	3	0	13
Aston Villa	8	5	1	2	11
Sunderland	6	4	1	1	9
Sheffield Wednesday	8	4	0	4	8
Liverpool	6	2	3	1	7
Everton	6	3	1	2	7
Derby County	7	3	1	3	7
Stoke	7	3	1	3	7
Bolton Wanderers	6	3	0	3	6
Notts Forest	6	1	4	1	6
Wolverhampton Wanderers	7	2	2	3	6
West Bromwich Albion	8	2	1	5	5
Barr	8	2	1	5	5
Blackburn Rovers	7	2	1	4	5
Preston North End	8	1	3	4	5
Notts County	8	0	3	5	3

Under Rugby Union rules matches were won by Richmond against the Harlequins, Blackheath against Old Leysians, London Scottish against Rosslyn Park, Newport against Coventry, Llanelly against Neath, Leicester against Burton, and Cardiff against Bristol.

In the Rugby world the matches of Saturday were remarkable for the reversals of form that were witnessed. For Swinton, Broughton Rangers, and Salford to be beaten on the same day is a thing that will probably not happen again this season. Swinton, of course, were by no means confident in regard to the match at Warrington. They had had previous experience of the "Wirepullers" at home, and are probably not altogether surprised that they returned the poorer by a couple of points. The previous Saturday's victory over Oldham certainly suggested a different result, but it is quite as well in the interest of the game that there should be these occasional surprises.

The new difficulty which seemed likely to arise between the English and Welsh Unions in regard to the alleged "kidnapping" of Welsh players by the Devonport Albion Club has been obviated by the two players concerned, D. Davies and E. Griffiths, of Llanelly, transferring themselves to Rochdale. The transfers of the players refused by the Welsh Union on the ground that the explanations given were unsatisfactory, and although a couple of inquiries were held, and there was some correspondence with Mr. Rowland Hill, there seemed very little prospect of a peaceful solution. Davies and Griffiths have assisted both Unions, however, by accepting engagements under the Northern Union. They both turned out on Saturday for Rochdale Hornets—Davies at half-back and Griffiths among the forwards. The Hornets appear to be emulating the example of Salford in regard to Welsh players. There are now six from the Principality.

The Northern Union has had the good sense to see that the growing tendency to abuse the new rule by indulging in altogether

Fortalies heading the others three lengths away. Court Rose, ridden by a boy named Whiteside, beat a big field for the Apprentices' Plate, and the Royal Stakes was reduced to a match between Orelio and Simola.

For the Cesarewitch Stakes a monster field of twenty-two turned out. The lot left the Birdcage rather late, Comfrey showing the way on to the course, and it was about seventeen minutes after the appointed time when the flag fell. Jacobus and St. Cloud II. were first off, closely followed by True Art. Hattie, and Northallerton, with Cartouche III., Sambre, and Keenan next, and Asterie heading the next division, while Wharfe early became whipper-in. Jacobus came on to the flat in front of Cartouche III., and they were the leaders past the Rowley Mile Post from Sambre, Keenan—who was now being driven hard—and Carlton Grange. Then came Soliman, St. Bris, and St. Cloud II. in advance of Merman and Northallerton, while The Rush began to improve her position. Entering the rails St. Cloud drew to the front from Soliman. True Art, and Cartouche III. with Carlton Grange, St. Bris, and Northallerton next in advance of Merman, but at the Bushes St. Cloud II. and Soliman beat retreat, and Merman resumed the command from Carlton Grange, Comfrey, and St. Bris, with The Rush at the latter's heels, and Canvass Back now heading the others, who were all beaten. In the Abingdon Mile Bottom St. Bris took third place, with The Rush next, but up the hill The Rush headed Merman, and the issue was now confined to this pair. Merman, however, finished the stronger, and getting the best of a good race in the last few strides, won by a neck, four lengths dividing second and third. St. Bris was placed fourth, a head behind Carlton Grange, while Comfrey was fifth, Drip sixth, Canvass Back seventh, Cartouche III. eighth, Limasol ninth, Keenan tenth, Asterie eleventh, Northallerton twelth, True Art thirteenth, and the last three were Jaquemart, Hattie and Wharfe. Time, 3m. 59 2-5s.

I suppose that it is quite time that some remarks were made on the subject of the Rules of Golf Committee appointed by the Royal and Ancient Club. I cannot pretend to any very deep regret at the defeat of Mr. Hall Blyth's motion to include a representative from each of seven English and Scotch clubs in the Committee. It was a compromise that had very little to recommend it, and its adoption would certainly have provoked endless and wearisome discussion. Reality there is very little to be done, and if the Committee will clear up one or two little points, and give an intelligent ruling occasionally, there should not be much more for them to do. The arrangement is not an ideal one, but there is no necessity for a paper constitution in the realm of golf. It is interesting to see such a fine array of names on the Committee. It seems, however, that they are all good players, which is clean against the principles of representative government. There are more duffers than good golfers, and yet the duffers have not a single representative. A duffer at golf, too, is not necessarily a person of weak intellect. Men of the highest character, members of the learned professions, philanthropists, justices of the peace, aldermen, have failed after efforts earnest and prolonged to go round under 100. Yet they are to have no voice in the interpretation of the rules. This does not trouble the golfer whose sympathies are shamefully conservative and who dislikes a fuss.

Though there was no sensational score in the recent autumn meeting of the Royal and Ancient at St. Andrews, there were a large number of "fair to good." Thirty-two players were under 90, but not a single one under 80. At the autumn meeting of the St. Andrews Club, however, Mr. James Robb, the runner-up in the amateur championship, went round in 79.

It appears from the "Court Journal" that "there are many experienced golfers who think their brassey as persistently as does a nervous billiard player his cue. The reason for this practice is obvious; if a cue tip slips from a billiard ball, a golf ball must occasionally glance off the surface of a club, especially if leather-faced." The practice of putting "side" upon a golf ball is, however, not quite fully developed, and the beginner had better try to hit the ball in the middle for a year or two. If he does so, it will go quite well without chalk.

There is much activity in swimming circles, and galas are very numerous all over the country. Judging by the support accorded them the sport has attained a popularity eminently satisfactory. It is indeed a busy time for those who actively participate in it, and many are the calls upon those whose performances have caused them to become a source of attraction. Amongst these, of course, are to be reckoned those who hold the national championships at the different distances, and as this year's have been distributed, instead of, as in former years, won by one individual, the supply has been almost equal to the demand. Thus, for instance, one finds prominent exponents engaged at different galas taking place on the same evening. Naturally, therefore, the interest taken by the public in the art of swimming has become greatly extended. If only for this reason, it may be argued that the winning of the championships by different swimmers has created a greater amount of enthusiasm. This enthusiasm has been increased by the visit of the Australian champions. Enthusiastic receptions have been showered upon the colonials wherever they have appeared, and in this display of friendly feeling towards them cannot fail to have given satisfaction to those whose worthy representatives they are. Swimmers have vied with each other in extending to them a cordial welcome, and the colonials have repeatedly stated that they are immensely pleased. It is to be hoped that some efforts will be made to return the visit by the despatch of one or more of our English champions. The names of Tyers and Derbyshire are almost as familiar in Sydney as in England, and their doings are carefully noted and compared with Australian records. It need hardly be said, therefore, that such action on our part would be highly appreciated.

In Percy Cavill our swimmers have found no mean opponent. In the course of a week or so he will be on his way home, possessed of two English championships and the credit of having beaten Tyers in a mile race in the sea. It is a performance that few anticipated from his earlier form. But he has shown a great improvement, and has quite satisfied us that he is a capable swimmer. Demands upon his energies have recently been many, but a severe cold has prevented his complying with them during the past week, and only at the Osborne-street Baths was he able to appear—though at much inconvenience—on Thursday last. For the quarters of the champion club he has developed a decided friendship which is thoroughly reciprocated, and he was received with all honour. Mr. J. H. Fisher (president of the Northern Counties, supported by Mr. W. J. Read (ex-president Amateur Swimming Association) and other gentlemen, attended the farewell to Cavill, who in a few words expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the hospitality extended towards him in this country. Cavill will carry back with him the heartiest wishes for his future. It appears to be unlikely that the race between Cavill and Jarvis will take place.

The splendid performances of J. H. Derbyshire during the past week have aroused, as might be expected, an unusual amount of interest. The 500 yards championship was in evidence at Hyde on Tuesday night, where he swam 50 yards in 27 2-5sec. The same rate of progress was repeated at the Osborne-street Baths on Thursday, where he was announced to make an effort to swim 78 yards inside 47 seconds. This latter time is considered extremely fast—indeed, it had never been beaten up to Thursday night. Derbyshire, however, in a magnificent effort and swimming alone, covered the distance in 45 1-5sec. Had he gone on for another 22 yards the Hornsey Road Bath performance would surely have been eclipsed. Derbyshire's performance seems well-nigh incredible, but as a dozen watches were occupied in taking the time it can certainly be relied upon. For the benefit of those who have similar aspirations it was announced that a valuable prize would be presented to anyone performing the like feat. That Derbyshire is swimming wonderfully well is undoubted, and he must be without an equal at the distances mentioned. With regard to the 100 yards championship, to which reference was made last week, there appears to be considerable doubt thrown upon the decision of the judges. It appears that both gentlemen had stationed themselves on the same side of the bath—a very unusual proceeding. If Derbyshire, as he affirms—and it is largely supported by responsible officials—beat Tyers, the blunder is most regrettable.

Whether a company is right or wrong in supposing that its servants are immune from taking proper care of goods which cyclists entrust them with there can surely be no doubt as to a company's obligation to find proper room for an article for the carriage of which payment has been accepted. My correspondent was doubtless entitled to have his machine conveyed to Windermere. The worst of it is that until such rights and obligations are clearly defined by the courts the traveller is always liable to the annoyance of having to argue with officials who at a busy moment are not unnaturally disinclined to meet his wishes.

It is interesting to know that most experienced athletes consider there is an art in falling. The injuries in a fall are often due as much to the struggles of the victim to save himself as to anything else; certainly most of the broken arms and collar-bones which result from cycling accidents might be avoided if the rider, when falling, did not put out his arms to save himself, but fell in a heap. It is really better when a fall is inevitable, simply to let oneself go and drop in a soft heap. I have proved this more than once on the road, and countless times in the gymnasium. It should always be remembered, however, that an injury to any joint, however slight it may appear, is not a thing to be neglected, especially if the knee is hurt. In the latter case the wise man will train home even if he thinks he might be able to ride with a little trouble.

A new idea for the discovery of punctures, and in some measure for their prevention, is to take a teaspoonful of red ochre and put it into the air tube. If a puncture takes place some of the ochre is sure to be forced out through the aperture and be easily visible. In case of a pinhole puncture the powder will partially choke up the hole and enable the tyre to hold air until the rider reaches home.

Cyclists who contemplate tandem touring in Ireland should remember, in selecting their machine, that Irish roads are both rough and hilly, and that the popular English pattern tandem, with 1¾in. tyres and 70in. gear, is not likely to prove a good mount. Two-inch tyres are much better for the purpose, and the gear, for a couple of ordinary riders, should certainly not exceed 66in. Sixty-three inches is really better, and not at all too low, considering the extra steadiness of a tandem, which permits of faster pedalling than on a single machine. But there is a strange prejudice among tourists in favour of high gears.

I have lately been riding a light roadster geared to only 56in., and I have seldom had more enjoyable cycling. The hills on the road which I traverse every day, though pretty steep, seem simply to have become levelled, and I travel quite as fast as on the 63-gear machine I was previously using for business riding. Another noticeable difference is the absence of over-heating. After cycling a certain distance and riding all the hills on the 63-in. gear I used to be very warm. On the 56-in. gear, taking the same time, I am perfectly cool.

There is a very simple way of making fancy riding specially easy. It is to have the gear of one's machine lowered. In these days of easily detachable chain wheels this is not a difficult matter, and a gear that is distinctly too low for road-riding—say 50-in.—gives the fancy cyclist an immense advantage over his follow-competitors, who are probably riding machines geared from about 64-in. upwards. It is a well-known fact that the trick machines used in circus performances are usually geared extremely low.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE HYME SYMUEL GOVIE.

On the motion of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE MATHURADAS GOKALDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. As there was no opposition, his lordship granted the order applied for.

RE EDALJEE NASSARWANJEE SURTEE.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices on the creditors.

RE BHIMJEE MUKANJEE.

Mr. Kothare, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship passed the necessary order in the matter.

RE C. C. BORGES.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE RANCHORDAS VIRDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, to serve notices, and for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application, and extended the interim order for two months.

RE KASHINATH HARI KULKARNI.

On the motion of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices on his creditors.

RE COWASJEE NAOROJEE MERCHANT.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order for two months. His Lordship granted the application.

RE GULAM HOOSSEIN AMIROODIN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted a fortnight's extension.

RE NATHUBA MOROBA.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvant was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE PESTONJEE COOVERJEE TASKER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE NARSINGDAS VASSANGMULL.

Mr. Starling, for Mulchand Hemraj, an opposing creditor, asked for an order calling upon the insolvent to make an affidavit of all books, documents, and papers now in his possession relating to his business and also those which were in his possession, and to show what had become of them from the samwat year 1953 to 1949, and also to lodge with the Official Assignee all books which were now in his possession or under his control. His Lordship made the order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Lladhur Padamsey; Geminiano De Souza; Framjee Naorojee Mithalwalla; Mahomed Ebrahim Kazi Hora; Jeewan Bhikha Billimoria; Tukaram Fakir; Shiek Adam Samsoodin Kangley; Parshotam Harilal Vakil; Ramchandra Madhavrao Hatay, and Jamnadas Damoder Mehta.

THE last serious duel in India took place in 1850 and was known as the "Banda duel." This affair made a great stir at the time, and it may be well to state the facts, which are not entirely in accord with the story told by Mr. Keene. In a certain regiment stationed at Banda, there were two young officers, both of strong sporting tastes and athletic habits. The senior, L., by reason of his great personal strength and jovial nature, had become the idol of his juniors. One of them, however, H., who had entered the army at a somewhat older age than usual, and who at the time was Acting-Adjutant of the regiment, was not inclined to acknowledge the supremacy of his brother subaltern or join in the chorus of general adulation, and hence ill-feeling was added to the original rivalry. This culminated in hasty words one evening at mess. Another officer, O., placed them both in arrest, and at once reported the matter. The Commanding Officer, the next day, after hearing both sides, ordered them both to remain under arrest. After he had left the room, L. turned to H., and said: "If you had not got your friend O. to place us under arrest, I should have called you to account for what you said." The immediate reply to this taunt was: "You will find me behind the butts (the shooting-range) in half an hour. The meeting took place, and H. as he stood sideways, received his adversary's bullet in the back. Discipline was slack in those days, but the subsequent court-martial sentenced both principals and seconds to be cashiered. Sir Charles Napier, the Commander-in-Chief, though eccentric and at times capricious in his judgments, had the true instincts of a soldier and a man of honour; he confirmed the sentence of the Court, but pardoned H. on account of the gross provocation he had received. The gravamen of the charge was not the fighting of a duel, but for breaking their arrest.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present: Messrs. H. G. Gell, T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO THE COMMISSIONER.

The Committee recorded memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding Government resolution granting privilege leave of absence to Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, for 16 days, from the 8th instant. They also recorded memorandum forwarding Government resolution stating that H. E. the Governor-in-Council was pleased to appoint Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S., to act as Municipal Commissioner during the absence on leave of Mr. Snow.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DRAINAGE.

The Committee sanctioned the temporary appointment of Mr. E. W. Fern as Superintendent of Drainage, on a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem plus Rs. 50 conveyance allowance, and to his being entrusted with the following duties:—(1) The visiting of all works of the current Drainage Department, carried out by the Chief Inspector of Drains, by the Head Plumber, or by Contractors. (2.) The visiting of the chowkies of the inspectors of drains and the supervision of works. (3) The visiting of the Bellasis Bridge Depot. (4) The attendance at office daily to receive draft letters and notices before they are submitted to the Drainage Engineer, to sign Inspectors' indents, to sign orders for summonses, and to sign ordinary routine letters and orders to inspectors. (5) To attend at the Police Courts.

The monthly cost Rs. 400 and allowance Rs. 350 per mensem paid to the Special Drainage Engineer to be met from savings in the salary of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Committee considered the resolution of the Corporation, No. 6570, dated 11th instant, as under:—"That the Standing Committee be requested to consider and report on the draft amendments by the Commissioner, now before the Corporation, of Chapter XVI., Sections 442 to 453 of the Municipal Act III. of 1888, relative to Vital Statistics, Registration of Births and Deaths. Letter dated 13th ult., from Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, submitting suggestions relating thereto. Memorandum No. 19233, dated 1st instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding estimate of proposed establishment necessary to work the amended system of Registration of Births and Deaths, asked for by the Standing Committee in their Resolution No. 6717 of the 13th ultimo.

Dr. Bahadurji said that it was not only a question of correct registration of births and deaths, but the more important question involving the sanitary credit of the city, which was to be measured by the reliability and accuracy of the system of registration obtaining in the city. If the system of registration was to be an accurate one, reliable and accurate knowledge could only be arrived at by a complete and proper method obtaining in all civilized cities, which was, to accept no medical certificate of death which was not given by a duly qualified medical practitioner, who had either treated or examined the case before death. What the Commissioner proposed was entirely opposed to the every essence of that principle. He (the Commissioner) proposed that the certificate of death was to be no more than a mere statement of the cause of death taken down by either the medical practitioner or a municipal officer from the mouth of one who might have watched the case during illness, or who might have occupied the house where the corpse was found. That could hardly be an improvement on the existing system, which consisted in the cemetery clerks, who were hospital assistants or karkoons, taking down the cause of death from members of the funeral party as the cemetery itself. No more knowledge as to the cause of death could be arrived at by such a statement being taken down at the house where the corpse lay than it was in the present case, when the statement was recorded in the cemetery. That did not meet with the essential of death registration, namely, the cause of death being recorded by a qualified person who had treated or examined the case before death.

Dr. Cowasjee desired to know if Dr. Bahadurji was going to propose any alteration in the Act?

Dr. Bahadurji said that he wished to propose that no corpse should be allowed to be disposed of unless a certificate of the cause of the death was provided.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula remarked that what had been urged by Dr. Bahadhurji was theoretically good, but from a practical point of view the proposal was one which out to be condemned. The scheme as propounded by Dr. Bahadurji was entirely impracticable, particularly when they knew that the major portion of the population of the city was poor.

Dr. Cowasjee: Not only poor, but ignorant.

Mr. Ebrahim, continuing, said that according to the law proposed to be laid down by Dr. Bahadurji in the absence of any certificate of death forthcoming from a medical officer, the corpse was to be subjected to a "post mortem" examination. In the first place, if such post mortem examinations were to be held a large number of officers would have to be appointed to conduct such examinations, and in the second place the people being generally very poor, it would be a hardship upon them to compel them to call in a qualified medical man in order that a certificate of death might be provided. Then they had also to take into consideration the sentiments and the feelings and prejudices of the people as regarded the post mortem examination. Wholsale post mortem examinations would not do in a city like Bombay.

Mr. Cuffe asked if Dr. Bahadurji had any idea as to the amount of the fees that the Municipality would have to pay in cases of sickness among the poor in order that death certificates might be provided.

Mr. Kabraji said that when the plague was raging furiously it was the opinion of many experienced men that if the system of the registration of deaths as obtained in Europian cities had been adopted in Bombay, there would have been no difficulty in arriving at the correct number of deaths from plague. The Municipality must devise a system whereby such certificates would be obtained.

Dr. Katrak desired to know from the Commissioner if not an accurate, an approximate sum the Municipality would have to pay in the shape of fees for attendances on the poor with the ultimate object of obtaining a correct death certificate.

Dr. Cowasjee was strongly opposed to the proposal made by Dr. Bahadurji. The Commissioner had dealt with the subject in such a complete manner that it must be adopted by the Committee in its entirety. Dr. Bahadurji knew too well the religious susceptibilities of the native community, including the Parsees. If they talked about post mortem examination among the community to which Dr. Bahadurji had the honour to belong, there would be breaking of many heads, their feeling being so strong in the matter. (Laughter). The less they talked of post mortem examination the better.

Dr. Katrak said that the community referred to by Dr. Cowasjee was too sensible to break each other's heads.

Dr. Cowasji: Just try and ascertain their feelings on the subject.

Dr. Bahadurji said that his amendment would be that no corpse shall be disposed of unless accompanied by a death certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner or a ward medical officer who has either treated the case or was called in to examine the deceased before death either by a vaid or a hakim or by the friends and relations in attendance on the deceased.

The Committee then proproceeded to consider the amendments proposed in his report by the Commissioner "seriatim."

As the work was not finished, the Committee adjourned till Saturday next, at 4 p.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·899
Temperature of the Air	degrees 79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	" 70·9
Dew Point	" 67·9
Relative humidity of Air	·653
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	" 72·5
General Directions of wind"...NNW, NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NE, ENE,	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours".....	miles 199

" From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY.—Nov. 2.

10 p.m. ... 76·7

WEDNESDAY.—Nov. 3.

6 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	83·8
6 p.m.	83·4

LADIES' TOILET.—PETS of the DAY! BEAUTY-CHARM for the complexion. BLANC DE CAMILLIA for the face. FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair. ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

MACHINE GUNS.

SINCE the introduction of machine-guns and particularly since the automatic Maxim came to the front, there has been much discussion as to whether these weapons would be more effective than guns firing shrapnel at ranges where each would be effective. The gunners have all along contended that the Maxim is an over-rated weapon, and they have literally stuck to their guns in spite of the wonderful "targets" made by their opponents. The 12-pounder breechloader is certainly a splendid gun, and its fire is exceptionally rapid and accurate. Some figures which are now available from the report of the practice carried out in India by the Royal Artillery during the season 1896-97 go to show that our field guns can more than hold their own against the Maxims. With six 12-pounders and six Maxims exerting their full defensive power, the three best batteries in the Punjab Command reached a rate of shrapnel fire, which could be maintained from 1,000 to 500 yards, of 1948 rounds per minute; and as each shell contains 177 bullets, a battery would thus be able to defend its front with a hail of 3,444 bullets per minute. The six Maxims, firing at their greatest rate (600 rounds per minute) would in the same time pour out 3,600 rounds. But as the ammunition belts have to be changed after each 250 rounds with 208 cartridges and after 150 rounds with Martini ammunition, this rate could not possibly be kept up in action. At ranges under 500 yards the artillery would use case shot, and the three batteries mentioned achieved a rate of 1270 rounds per minute with this, equal to 6,204 bullets. At short ranges then the guns would be still more effective than the Maxims. The field gun of the future, now under trial, will be a 15-pounder, and this will give a shower of 3,892 bullets per minute from 1,000 to 500 yards, and nearly 5,000 bullets (case) from 500 yards to the muzzles of the guns. The moral effect of artillery has also to be taken into consideration, and there can be no doubt that a modern field battery is far superior to six Maxims at the distances above given.

It is only within the last few years that the 12-pounder has established its superiority over other field guns. After its introduction the military authorities took up the question of rapidity of fire, the object being to get off as many rounds as possible with fair accuracy. In 1891 one battery reached 4 rounds per minute at standing targets, the others could not exceed 4. In 1892 "magazine" fire was tried, the fuzes being ready set, the idea being that the battery was acting on the defensive—it had to defend its front against an enemy rapidly advancing to attack it. No great results were obtained; but in 1893 Major Lambert's battery, which was selected for the endurance trial and fired nearly 1,000 round in one day, attained a rate of 13·4 rounds per minute at a moving target. Major Martin's battery got off 12 rounds also in the minute and this was considered the better result of the two, as Major Lambert's guns were loaded with shrapnel before the moving targets were set in motion. In 1894-95, in the Bloom Circle, the batteries made an average of a little over 12 rounds a minute, and with the gets, the range being about 1,400 yards; the 40th Battery, commanded by Major Saunders, making a "possible" in four minutes, and the other batteries destroying an average of 92 per cent of the targets in the same time. In 1896-97, as we have already said, the three best batteries in the Punjab have again achieved in the magazine fire practice, at a target advancing nearly directly at the battery, an average rate of 19·4 rounds a minute. This was a wonderful result, and we doubt if the batteries of any Continental Power have exceeded, or indeed equalled, the performance. It will be interesting to get the returns of their best practices. As matters stand an artillery can confidently face any frontal attack at 1,200 yards, and it would seem to be impossible that an enemy could close with the guns.—*Pioneer.*

WHAT BATES WANTED TO KNOW.

"I SHALL be obliged if you can answer me one question," said my friend Bates, as he lay on the couch opposite me in my room nursing his aching leg. "Why does exposure to wet or cold bring on an attack of rheumatism at one time, when a like exposure for a score of times leads to no such result?"

Before I set down in writing the answer I gave him, I wish you would read the following letters, as no doubt the authors of them will be interested in the same point.

"In November, 1892," says the one, "I had an attack of rheumatic fever, and was confined to my bed for four weeks, during which time I suffered fearfully. I had awful pains all over me; my joints swelled up, and I was so helpless I could not raise my hand to my mouth. After the fever left me I was extremely weak, and so emaciated I was little more than skin and bone. A large lump, the size of an egg, formed on my elbow, and my fingers were almost drawn out of joint. I cannot describe the suffering I had to bear. The doctor ordered me various medicines, and cod liver oil, but they had no effect. In February, 1893, I read in a small book about the remarkable success which had followed the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup in cases of rheumatism, and got a bottle from Messrs. Lsverett and Fry, High Street. After taking it two weeks I was better, and in about a month more all rheumatic pains had left me, and I was strong and well as ever. You may publish what I have said. (Signed.) John H. Kent, 9, Randall Street, Maidstone, Kent, January 30th, 1895."

"For many years," says the other, "I had been subject to liver complaint and indigestion. I was habitually heavy, weak, and weary. My appetite was poor, and all food gave me pain and fulness at the chest and around the sides. I had so much pain and tightness of the chest that I could not endure the pressure of my clothing upon it. Although not laid up, I was seldom free from pain or a sense of discomfort. In the summer of 1893 I began to suffer with rheumatism, which affected my arms and shoulders until I had not the power to lift my hand to my head. I tried all sorts of liniments, embrocations, and rubbing oils, but got no benefit from any of them.

"In August, 1893, my friend, Mrs. Owen, told me how much good Mother Seigel's Syrup had done her for rheumatism, and I got a bottle from the Drug Stores in St. Ann's Road. In a few days I was much better, and in less than a month afterwards all pain had left me; and I am happy to say I have never had my return of the rheumatism since, but have enjoyed the best of health in every respect. In common thankfulness for my speedy and wonderful deliverance, I will willingly consent to the publication of this hurried statement, should you wish to make that use of it. (Signed.) (Mrs.) L. S. Cole, 6, Albert Road, South Tottenham, London, August 15th, 1895."

Before answering the question of my friend Bates (who was a chronic rheumatic) I asked *him* one: "Why does a lighted match, dropped into the road, die out harmlessly, but when dropped into a hayrick, set up a conflagration?"

"Any fool can answer that," he said. "Because in the one case there is nothing for the fire to catch hold of while in the other there is."

"Exactly," I responded. "Now see. Indigestion and liver complaint (the second consequent on the first) continue to produce a virulent poison in the blood called uric acid, practically insoluble in water. This acid, which is a solid, enters the tissues, and sets going a hot inflamatory fire. That is rheumatism. It does what a sliver would—only the acid is a *poison* silver.

"When the indigestion and the liver trouble are not very bad, and the kidneys and sweat glands of the skin are acting fairly well, this acid is carried out of the body about as fast as it is formed. Exposure *then* brings on no rheumatism. But, *per contra*, when the stomach and liver are in bad condition, the acid forms faster than the kidneys and skin can carry it off. Then expose yourself, get cold or wet, hamper the skin and kidneys still more, and the poison acid spreads through your muscles and joint like the fire in the dry hay. You understand? Very well. The longer the cause persists the more frequents the rheumatic attacks. That is why chronic dyspeptics are apt also to be chronic rheumatics. Send off dyspepsia, or cure it by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you and the rheumatism will have no dealings. Neglect it, and suffer every time you catch cold."

That was my answer to Bates, and he said there seemed to be sense in it.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th October, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 19th October, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct 19. Rs. A. P.	Oct. 26. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,99,99,000 0 0	2,99,99,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	90,00,000 0 0	90,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,39,77,394 9 4	1,43,92,232 8 1
Other Deposits, &c.....	5,51,59,389 15 8	4,95,67,915 11 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	4,89,138 12 0	5,97,424 10 10
Sundries	22,85,889 11 7	22,81,273 4 8
Rs.	9,90,39,197 8 7	9,49,34,545 0 4
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	63,27,514 0 0	63,34,432 0 0
Other authorised Investments on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	75,38,292 8 0	74,92,377 8 0
Accounts of Credit do. ...	1,33,85,563 3 3	1,35,01,426 1 4
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,21,92,507 2 4	2,17,88,618 3 11
Balances with other Banks	1,40,47,827 5 1	1,49,61,152 9 0
Bullion	8,93,253 14 1	8,91,943 1 11
Dead Stock	2,927 11 0	2,881 14 0
Pumps	13,31,185 0 0	13,33,131 0 0
Sundries	8,402 7 9	8,662 5 6
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	14,43,934 5 6	11,61,917 7 3
Do. at Branches ...	1,31,56,355 10 10	1,22,97,582 6 10
	1,85,89,814 2 9	1,69,85,388 9 7
Rs.	9,90,39,197 8 7	9,49,34,545 0 4

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 26th October, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	19,03,231	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,81,809	Dec.
Other Deposits	53,21,171	Do.
Post Bills	1,10,983	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	39,607	Dec.
Loans	3,81,157	Do.
Accounts of Credit.....	1,01,889	Do.
Mercantile Bills	14,325	Inc.
Cash Head Office.....	3,33,773	Dec.
Cash at Branches	25,04,436	Do.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' RANK.

THE recognition of volunteer officers' rank is a question that has been discussed in the press for many years past. It has also been considered by Government, as we shall show presently, on more than one occasion; and before we express any opinion on the subject, or offer any advice, it is necessary to review what has been already said and done with a view to having the question definitely settled by competent authority. That the question is one of great importance to all volunteer officers there can be no doubt.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette*, dated the 10th September, 1893, contained an article from which we take the following extract, as showing the views of a former Secretary of State for War whose opinion was asked on the subject:

"A Commanding Officer of volunteers wrote to the then Secretary of State for War, Mr. Cardwell, to enquire whether his rank, by virtue of the Queen's Commission, as Lieut.-Colonel of a volunteer corps, was or was not real. The reply, which seemed to set the matter at rest, was as follows:—As long as you continue to hold such commission the rank is in its degree as real as that of any other officer holding her Majesty's Commission."

In 1893 the subject was brought prominently to notice in India in connection with the case of a volunteer officer employed in one of the Government of India Secretariats who had been authorised by the head of his department to use his volunteer rank in all official correspondence in that department. An office order was, we believe, issued directing all the officers and subordinates of the department to address the volunteer officer in question by his military title. This order was not, of course, sufficient to obtain recognition of his volunteer rank by the officers and subordinates of other departments, or by the public generally. The question was referred at the time to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick (now Lord) Roberts, and we believe that both he and the Viceroy were in favour of allowing volunteer officers to claim their rank on all occasions. But it was not a matter that could be decided by the Governments of India, and a reference was, therefore, made to the War Office. The reply was as evasive and unsatisfactory as it could well be, namely, "that there was no rule on the subject."

The question was next discussed by the informal committees of volunteer officers, which assembled at Simla in October 1891. One of the proposals then put forward was absurd, namely, that a volunteer officer should be permitted to put his rank after his name, thus, "Mr. A. B., Captain, Volunteer Force." We doubt if this half-and-half measure met with the approval of any volunteer officer other than the author. At all events, when the volunteer commission, of which General Morton was the President, subsequently dealt with the question, at Calcutta in February 1892, they recommended that the rank of a volunteer officer should be recognized on all occasions, and that it should be embodied in the warrant of precedence. We think we are right in stating that the Military Officers, who were on the commission, were the members who argued most strongly in favour of this concession being granted. The Government of India on this occasion apparently supported the recommendation of the Commission, and references were again made to the War Office. Alas! the volunteer officers asked for bread and were given a stone! The reply to this second reference was even more unsatisfactory than the first. It was, we understand, that a volunteer officer is entitled to his rank only when he is actually on parade, or to that effect. In our opinion the strict interpretation of this ruling would mean that a volunteer officer is not entitled to his rank even when presiding at a regimental meeting, or when writing official letters on matters connected with his duties as a volunteer officer. The absurdity of the Secretary of State's reply is only too obvious, and, as opposed to it, we may cite the opinion of Mr. Cardwell to which we have already referred, and also the opinion of "a general officer of high renown" which was quoted by a writer in a recent number of the *Volunteer Service Magazine*. "If, Sir," said the General, "you do not at all times use the rank the Queen by her commission has conferred upon you, you simply insult her Majesty."

The same writer goes on to say that he has noticed that "regular officers are always most careful to acknowledge the rank of their volunteer comrades, whether the latter are in uniform or mufti." We are glad to say that this has also been our own experience, and we have mentioned above that it was the Military Officers on the volunteer commission who encouraged their volunteer comrades to press for their rights in this matter. As far as India is concerned, the persons who are, generally speaking, most disinclined to recognize the volunteer officer's rank are perhaps the Covenanted Civilians. We may be wrong, but we also think that Covenanted Civilians who hold commissions in the volunteer force are about the only volunteer officers who do not particularly desire to be always addressed by their military titles, on the same principle that some of them prefer to attend a levee as Civilians rather than as volunteer officers. There may also be some volunteer officers other than Covenanted Civilians who profess to be indifferent in the matter, but they are, we think, the exception, and if the truth were known, it is probably only false modesty that makes them disclaim a desire to have their rank properly recognised. We are confident that 90 per cent. of the volunteer officers in India feel very keenly the anomalous position in which they are placed, and that they would consider it a graceful recognition of their voluntary services if some recommendation made by the volunteer commission, five years ago, were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. At present it is a common experience to hear a volunteer officer addressed one moment as Major or Colonel, and the very next as Mr. the second speaker as often as not being influenced by a desire to "pull the sham officer down a peg."

Apparently, the Government of India do not themselves attach too much weight to the latest ruling of the War Office, for, in the last *Honors Gazette*, a retired volunteer officer, who was made a Companion of the Indian Empire for services rendered as Secretary to the Municipal Commissioner, was appointed member of a Municipal Committee and was gazetted by the Local Government as "Mr.——C.I.E." We may well ask why "C.I.E." if not "Colonel?" The two should surely go together. He did not earn his decoration as "Mr."

We do not deny that there are some drawbacks to the proposal we are advocating; the one most frequently urged being that volunteer officers are not always of sufficient social standing. With reference to this objection we may quote an extract from a prize essay by General Sir E. Collen, Military Member of the Viceregal Council, published in *The Journal of the United Service Institution of India* in 1883. General Collen has carefully studied the volunteer question in all its aspects, and his views may be accepted as thoroughly sound.

"Any measures which would improve the conditions of the officers," wrote General Collen, "would favourably react upon the corps. . . . Speaking generally, it appears to be desirable not to disturb the system (of obtaining officers) which at present exists. No system can be perfect, but it is probably the case that the present one answers all requirements. . . . As a rule, men of good social position should be chosen, but they must be active, intelligent, willing to learn, and determined to make themselves efficient officers. But there is no reason why those of less standing in the social scale should be debarred from rising if they prove their qualification for the commissioned rank."

Here we have it admitted by a Military Officer of the highest rank, who is known to be an authority on the subject, that any encouragement given to the officers must have a good effect on volunteer corps; also, that men who have proved themselves fit for commissions need not be considered inelig

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. WILFRID LAURIER, the Canadian Premier, has undertaken a work of the highest literary interest. It has, it is understood, arranged with a leading firm of London publishers to write, in collaboration with Mr. Beckles Wilson, a history of the Hudson's Bay Company, based in a large measure upon the archives of the Company. The Hudson's Bay Company stands in somewhat the same relation to the early history of British America as the East India Company stood to that of British India, and the hitherto inaccessible records of its remarkable history, covering as they do two and a half centuries of Court intrigues, Jesuit manœuvres, and State secrets, Bourbon and English, should furnish material of supreme interest to the historian. Mr. Beckles Wilson, whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier has selected to cooperate with him in the work, is the author of the entertaining book of Newfoundland and its problems.

Here are some interesting details about the new edition of Walt Whitman's verse which is coming out. It contains thirteen short poems that did not appear in the edition prepared by Whitman shortly before his death. One of the poet's executors will tell us of a conversation he had with him in this connection. "Though you have put the finishing touches on the 'Leaves,' the executor remarked, "you will go on living a year or two longer and writing more poems. The question is what will you do with these poems when the time comes to fix them in the volume?"

"I am not unprepared," said Whitman, "and I have a title in reserve—Old Age Echoes, applying not so much to things as to echoes of things reverberant, an after-math." As they were written, most of the new pieces appeared in periodicals, but that does not take away from their personal interest. The last of the group, A Thought of Columbus, was also, we learn the last deliberate composition which came from the pen of Whitman. This edition of him will be published here by Messrs. Putnam on an early day, and in the paper covers which he prescribed by his will.

Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt, whom many gladly know as a poet, is just now preparing a selection from the whole of his verse. It will represent the poems on which he places most value, with some new quatrains added. Mr. W. E. Henley will write an introduction to the book, which Mr. Heinemann is to publish. A point worth noting at the moment is that the output of original poetry this autumn promises to be rather small. Mr. Watts-Dunton's volume is perhaps the most notable offering that we shall get.

The late Professor Babington, of Cambridge, was held in the highest regard by the botanists, English and foreign alike. They will learn with satisfaction that a volume dealing with his life and work is shortly to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. Professor Babington's journal, dealing with botanical and archæological points, has been largely drawn upon, as also his botanical correspondence. Reminiscences and memorials of him have been contributed by various prominent men, and there will be portraits.

Mr. Murray will at once begin the popular edition of Dr. Smiles's books, Self Help coming first. This familiar work was published in 1859, and within two years or so, it sold 45,000 copies. Dr. Smiles really began his literary career with a life of Stephenson, issued in 1857—a volume of his Engineers series. Of all his writtings Self Help has easily kept a first place in popularity here, and it has been much translated abroad. The figures of circulation would probably find Character second, with Thrift and Duty following very closely.

A varied list of books is announced by Messrs. Constable for early publication. Miss Fiona Macleod has written The Daughter of Peterkin. It retells, for the advantage of old and young, ancient stories of Celtic wonderland. Nor is a work by Mr. John Horsley Mayo, on the medals and decorations of the British Army and Navy, lacking in romantic colour. The text will be finely illustrated, and the same applies, although in a different way, to a coming travel book, Through China with a Camera. The author is Mr. John Thomson, who spent months in the interior of China, where he secured a unique treasury of photographs.

Mr. Bowden has nearly ready a volume of Work-a-day Sermons, by the Rev. F. B. Meyer. It is not the ordinary discourse of the pulpit that is meant, and indeed, these sermons were written, not preached. Mr. Meyer defines a work-a-day sermon as one intended to bring the brightest principles of religion to bear on the practical business of every-day life. He regards the Epistles of the New Testament as admirable specimens of the blending of the doctrinal and the practical. To apply the loftier principles to the solution of the common problems—that is the text to which Mr. Meyer speaks.

The Queen has accepted the dedication of an art-book which Messrs. Sampson Low have in preparation. It refers to British miniature painters, and is by Mr. J. J. Foster, an authority on the subject. He has not sought to provide an exhaustive treatise, nor a biographical dictionary of the numerous artists, who have practised miniature and enamel painting in England. He simply endeavours within a reasonable compass to give all the information that a reader could wish. Of course, the illustrations will be the main feature of the work, and some of these will be quite fresh.

Mr. Heinemann's announcements include a book by Mr. Walter Copland Perry, with the title, The Women of Homer. It is intended to give those who are interested in Greek antiquity, but lack Greek, some insight into the world of Homer's epics. The gods and heroes of Homer have been much more written about than the women folk of his pages. Mr. Perry has, therefore, chosen the latter as his main subject, and in any case it might not be the least attractive. Mr. Heinemann's list includes another book referring to Greece—namely, A Historical Sketch of the Greeks, by Mr. H. A. Grueber.

The Egypt Exploration Fund will issue to its subscribers, in a few days, the Archæogical Report for 1896-7. Besides the usual summary of progress in all departments of Egyptology during the past year, it will contain a full account by Mr. B. P. Grenfell of his excavations at Behnesah (Oxyrhynchus), which resulted on the discovery of the Logia, and also a collation by Mr. A. S. Hunt of some four chapters of Thucydides, from a first century papyrus, found at the same time. The new branch of the society, recently founded for the publication of papyri, and for undertaking further researches, has already received about £404. Among the subscribers are the Duke of of Argyll, the Marquis of Bute, and the Marquis of Salisbury.

Messrs. Grevel and Co., of King-street, Covent-garden, have a work in preparation entitled, The Story of Marlborough, with coloured illustrations by Caran d'Ache, and text by the Hon. Frances Wolseley, daughter of our Commander-in-Chief, the biographer of Corporal John. The work—which will be in quarto form, handsomely got up, somewhat similar in character to Der Alte Fritz, of Carl Rochling and Richard Knotel—is expected to be ready by the beginning of December.

During the next few weeks Messrs. F. V. White and Co. will publish Miriam Rozella, by B. L. Farjeon; At the Tail of the Hounds, by Mrs. Edward Kennard; A Fair Impostor, by Alan St. Aubyn; The Race of To-day, by Lord Granville Gordon; Over the Open, by W. Phillpotts Williams; and Two Fair Daughters, by Miss Florence Warden. Their new series of illustrated prize-books will include The Knights of the White Rose, by George Griffith; Bad Little Hannah, by Mrs. Meade; Hunting for Gold: Adventures in Klondike, by Hume Nisbet; and Dolly the Roman, by Miss Florence Warden. Winter's Christmas Annual for this, the thirteenth year, will be entitled A Gay Little Woman, by John Strange Winter.

Some critics think the kailyard novel is losing ground, and that the purely Celtic tale may have a spell. Be that as it may, people will follow with interest the new Highland novel which Mr. Neil Munro is to begin in *Blackwood's* Mr. Munro belongs to Argyllshire from which he moved to journalism in Glasgow, and Gaelic was his first tongue. As a lad he wandered familiarly over many hill and dale of the Lorn country. It is there he lays the plot of John Splendid, who was a bonnie fighter when Montrose and the Duke of Argyll were the great figures in the North.

The Comptroller-General of Patents has issued another most interesting and valuable series of classified abridgments of specifications during the years 1884-88. The volume Medicine, Surgery, and Dentistry, contains short illustrated descriptions of about 950 inventions. The diversity of the ills that flesh is heir to is strikingly illustrated by a glance at the index, the subject-matter of the invention being grouped under 102 distinct headings, some of which are sub-divided. These embrace the names of almost all the recognised surgical instruments, besides such general groups of instruments or apparatus as electro and magnetic appliances, and deformity appliances, together with headings, dealing with disinfectants, extracts, medicines, and pharmaceutical preparations and the like.

As the medicine, and for that matter the surgery, of to-day is so largely a conflict with the microbe, it is not surprising to find that nearly a quarter of the contents of the volume relate to disinfecting or to disinfectants and antiseptics. Next in number of cases comes the subject of medicines as ordinarily understood. Remedies have been patented for ailments so diverse as seasickness and ingrowing toenails. John Bull takes most of his pills in blissful ignorance of their contents, but any pills for which letters patent are obtained must have their ingredients specifically set forth, and all so patented from 1884 to 1888 will be found described in this volume. A notable number of the specifications deal with the application of electricity as a therapeutic agent, and place is found for methods of embalming and otherwise treating or disposing of the dead. Similar series of volumes dealing with the periods 1889-92, and 1893-97, are in preparation.

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